

2 VISCOUNTS, 4 NEW PEERS AND 23 BARONETS

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

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TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919

[16 PAGES.]

One Penny.

ISSUE OF THE LONG-DELAYED NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST



Baron Bunsford, has served as Chairman of numerous war committees, new Viscount.



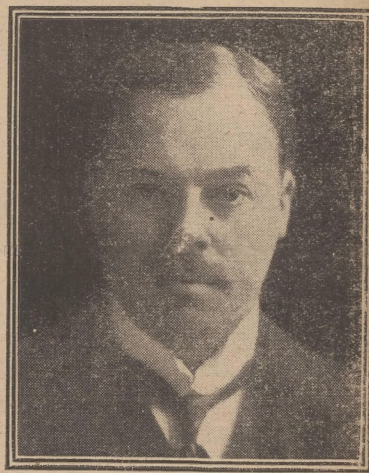
Mr. James Herbert Cory, ex-M.P. for Cardiff, new Baronet.



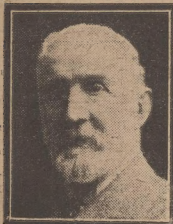
His Honour Judge Tobin, K.C., county court judge, Kt.



Mr. Oswald Stoll, chairman of Coliseum, new Knight.



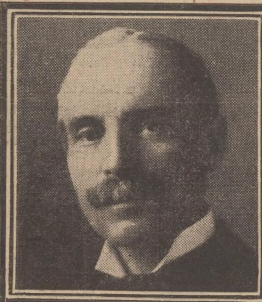
Baron Rothes, Privy Counsellor and Air Minister, new Viscount.



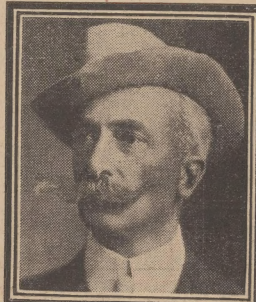
Colonel George Dixon, J.P., Cheshire, one of the new baronets.



Colonel R. G. Shannon, Croydon, D.L., new baronet.



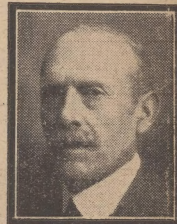
Sir John Herbert Roberts, ex-M.P., and formerly chairman Welsh Liberal Party, new Baron.



Col. Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Bart., ex-M.P. for South Oxfordshire, new Baron.



Sir Kenneth Anderson, shipping control committee, new Baronet.



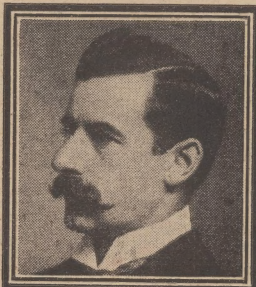
Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., new baronet, for public services.



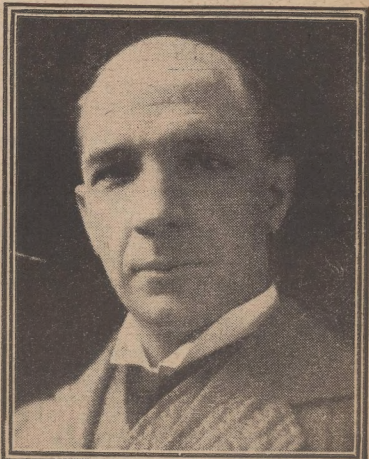
Mr. G. A. Sutton, raised more than sixteen hundred millions for war bonds, new Baronet.



Sir Thomas Robert Dewar, Bart., ex-M.P. for St. George's, Tower Hamlets, new Baron.



The Hon. Thomas Cochrane, ex-M.P., new Baron, for public and parliamentary services.



Mr. Harry Lauder, the famous Scottish comedian, knighted for Empire service during the war.



Mr. Edward Hulton, newspaper proprietor, new Baronet.



Mr. W. T. Madge, managing director the People, Bart.



Mr. S. J. Waring, High Sheriff of Denbighshire, new baronet.

Included in the New Year's Honours List, which is published this morning, are two new Viscounts, four new Barons and twenty-three Baronets. Many of the honours are conferred for public and parliamentary services, while a number of names well known in the medical, artistic and newspaper worlds figure in the list.

SIX PEERS IN

Viscounties for Lord Burnham and Lord Rothermere

SIR HARRY LAUDER.

23 Baronets, 51 Knights, and 2 Companions of Honour.

In the long-deferred New Year's Honours list, published this morning, there are six new peers, including viscounties for Lord Burnham and Lord Rothermere.

Each of the four new barons is an ex-M.P., three of whom are Unionist, and one, Sir John Herbert Roberts, a well-known Welsh Liberal.

The representative character of the list will be seen from the following summary giving the professions and occupations honoured and the titles awarded in each case:—

Architecture.—Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A. Commerce.—Sir James Martin, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Law.—Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., county court judge.

Medical.—Sir Norman Moore, Bart., president of the Royal College of Physicians.

M.P.s.—Sir James H. Cory, Bart.; Sir Davidson Dalziel, Bart.; Sir John D. Rees, Bart.; and Sir A. H. Richardson.

Press.—Viscount Burnham, Viscount Rothermere, Sir Edward Hulton, Bart., Sir William T. Madge, Bart., and Sir John L. Green.

Professors.—Sir Richard A. Gregory (Astronomy, Queen's College, London), and Sir William Ridgway (Archæology, Cambridge).

Publishers.—Sir George A. Sutton, Bart., and Sir John E. H. Williams.

The Theatre.—Sir Oswald Stoll and Sir Harry Lauder.

It is a tragic circumstance that the Mayor of Hampstead, Alderman E. J. O'Brien, who is in the list of knights, died on Sunday night.

Appended is the full list of awards:—

VISCOUNTS (2).

Baron Burnham, C.H. Has served as chairman of numerous war committees.

Baron Rothermere, Privy Councillor, Director-General of Royal Army Clothing Department, 1916-17; Air Minister, 1917-18.

BARONETS (4).

Sir John Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P. for West Denbighshire from 1892 to 1918. Chairman of Welsh Liberal Parliamentary Party since 1916.

Cotton Sir Robert Trotter, Hermon-Motson, Bart., M.P. for Haverly Division, Oxfordshire, 1917-18; Deputy-Lieutenant and County Alderman for Oxfordshire.

Sir Thomas R. Dewar, Bart., M.P. for St. George's, Tower Hamlets, 1900-6. Sheriff of London, 1897-98; J.P. for Kent. President of St. Paul's Hospital, 1906.

Hon. Thomas H. A. E. Cochrane, M.P. for North Ayrshire, 1892-1910. Under-Secretary for Home Department, 1906.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR (IRISH) (1).

Colonel Robert G. Sharman-Crawford, now commanding 18th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. M.P. for East Belfast, 1914-18.

BARONETS (23).

Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, K.C.M.G., manager of the Orient Steam Navigation Company and member of the Shipping Control Committee. Has undertaken executive responsibility for the organization and direction of the British liner services under the special scheme of requisition, which, on his advice, was applied to the liners early in 1917.

Mr. James H. Cory, M.P. for Cardiff, 1915-18.

Mr. Davidson Dalziel, M.P. for Brixton since 1910. Founder of Dalziel's News Agency.

Colonel George A. J. P. and D.L. for Cheshire.

Cotton George A. Duncombe, senior partner in Beckett and Co., York and E. Riding Bank.

(Continued on page 13.)

FISH KILLED IN THE WAR

Cod with Five Wounds, No Eyesight and No Tail.

War casualties among fish on the East Coast have been heavy; says the inspector for the Eastern Sea Fisheries Board in his half-yearly report, presented yesterday.

Numbers of fish were killed or injured by depth charges, mine and other explosions. In many instances large quantities have come to the surface, dead or dazed, and were secured by naval and other crews.

With regard to wounded fish, of cod caught on long lines one in five, and occasionally more, had had wounds.

Some were totally blind, others without an eye, and the larger number were wounded in the body, some having as many as five wounds, while one had lost its tail.

MINER'S ORDEAL OF DEATH.

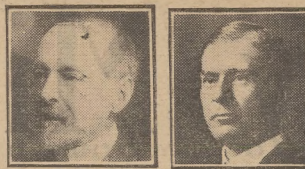
CARDIFF, Monday.

Death slowly crept upon Thomas Reason, a miner of Trefores, as he lay in Navigation Colliery, Nantgarw, buried under a roof fall. Rescuers heard him calling, but reached him too late.

A mate, Tom Davies, of Nantgarw, was rescued.

Miss Elise Jeanne Lethbridge, a British Red Cross nurse, has died at Lord Knutsford Hospital for Officers, Palace Green, Kensington, from burning. Her nightdress caught fire.

HONOURS LIST.



Colonel Henry Fletcher, new Knight.



Mr. R. T. Dannel (new K.C.B.).

EPIC OF THE SEA.

Deeds of Daring by Famous Scottish Lifeboat Crew.

AT MERCY OF THE BREAKERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRASERBURGH, Monday.

When about five miles off Fraserburgh last night, the engine of the Admiralty drifter Eminent broke down, and on arriving in the bay she signalled for assistance.

The motor-lifeboat Lady Rother answered the call, but when in the bay she capsized and most of the crew of thirteen were thrown among the breakers.

The lifeboat quickly righted herself, and some of the men succeeded in getting back into her.

Coxswain Andrew Noble and Second Coxswain Andrew Farquhar died on the beach, but all the others were saved.

Meantime the Eminent was drifting shorewards and held fast about 200 yards from the water-line.

Leading Stoker Stocks swam out with a line and fixed it on a bathook belonging to the drifter, and communication was thereby established. The crew of the Eminent were rescued.

AMIR'S REVENGE DRAMA.

Uncle's Life Sentence and Colonel Executed After a Durbur.

The new Amir of Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan, presided at the Durbur held at Kabul to decide the fate of those concerned in the assassination of the late Amir, says a Reuter Simla message.

The discussion resulted in the unanimous finding that Nasrullah Khan, uncle of the new Amir, should be imprisoned for life, and that Colonel Shah Ali Raza should suffer death, which penalty was carried out directly the Durbur concluded.

The Amir said: "The object occupying my mind ever since the death of my lamented father was the revenge to be taken on account of his murder. On hearing of his death I drew my sword, and I have kept it drawn until now, when I have victoriously sheathed it in triumph at my success."

SWANSEA'S NEW WAY.

Out of Work Doles Taken from Domestic Who Want Day Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SWANSEA, Monday.

Swansea is tackling the question of women receiving Government out of work pay by removing hundreds from the list weekly.

Women domestics are endeavouring to stand out for day work, leaving evenings free, but the Labour Exchanges are offering ordinary service, and this being not accepted names are being removed from doles wholesale, with the result that the women are finding work quickly.

Ministry of Labour.—"It is of the utmost importance that the Government should be kept informed of the extent to which employment is increasing or decreasing in each area."

HOLIDAY TRAVEL AT PRE-WAR FARES?

SCARBOROUGH, Monday.

Following upon the Government's proposal that people should take holidays earlier and thus mitigate against a great holiday rush in August, Scarborough Advertising Committee today passed a resolution recommending to the Railway Commission that tickets to recognised holiday resorts should be reduced to pre-war rates for period tickets, say, weekly or ten days, from the middle of May to the middle of July.

MAKING THE BLIND SEE.

Cure of a Mute and a Sightless Victim of War.

Some remarkable cases of cure by "psychotherapy" were related by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hurst, R.A.M.C., officer in charge of the Seale-Hayne Military Hospital, yesterday.

A man, he said, had been blown up three years before and had been rendered paralytic and completely mute. At the Seale-Hayne Hospital he was taught to walk and talk, and within a week he went home completely cured.

Another man who had also been blown up became totally blind. He had been granted a full pension. Within twenty-four hours of being sent to the hospital, as there was no organic cause for his blindness, he could see perfectly.

An enormous number of men had been invalided for epilepsy. "The vast majority of war cases of epilepsy with men who have never had fits before, being functional, are curable," concluded Colonel Hurst.



Prof. Gollan (new knight).



Mr. E. J. Jordan (new knight).

HAVOC OF THE STORM

'Shell-Shock' for Crops, Trees and Trains—Farmers' Losses.

10,000 'PHONE LINES DOWN.

Telegraph and telephone services have suffered heavily from the week-end storm.

In London alone 10,000 telephone lines are down and nearly 200 trunk lines are out of action.

"The chief effect will probably be a slight reduction in the area of wheat crops this season," said an official of the Board of Agriculture yesterday.

In Epping Forest, where the storm raged with great fury, many of the trees appear to have undergone heavy shell fire.

South-east trains to the City had to be worked by flagging over a large section of the line, the telegraph poles having broken like match sticks during the storm.

In South Hertfordshire the snow is a foot deep.

Echo of 1908.—Mr. Carl Salter, of the Mill Hill Observatory, says that the storm bears an extraordinary resemblance to the one which swept the country in April, 1908.

Blizzard Worries Firemen.—Between six o'clock on Sunday evening and half-past three yesterday morning the London Fire Brigade received thirty-five calls which proved to be false. In every instance the call was due to the snow blizzard.

Storm Tragedy.—After leaving the Y.M.C.A. hut in Waterloo-road during the snowstorm on Sunday night, Mrs. Haydon Carker, of Romford-road, E., was found crouching in the doorway of a private house. On removal to hospital she was found to be dead.

Steamers Ashore.—The steamer Dunvegan was ashore at Margate yesterday, and a lifeboat, which took off nine of the crew, also rescued nine of the crew of a foreign steamer ashore on Hook Sands.

A large bar of silver weighing 1,000oz., one of the exhibits at Australia House, was removed on Sunday night by thieves, who took advantage of the deserted streets during the storm.

Flooding Hen Coops.—The thaw following the storm caused the River Rye at Romford to rise, flooding the neighbourhood. In gardens hen coops could be seen floating about.

Continental telegrams are greatly delayed. Hundreds of sheep and lambs have been found dead in the deep snow drifts in the South of Scotland.

Fruit.—Kent fruit growers report great damage to orchards and plantations.

AVALANCHE OF CHEQUES.

Many Dupes of "Be Your Own Joiners' Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NOTTINGHAM, Monday.

Daring frauds were denounced at Nottingham today, when Arthur Lomas (twenty-nine) and Matthew Arkins (twenty-one) were sentenced to fifteen months and three months' hard labour respectively.

The men took an empty office in Nottingham and advertised in certain journals offering cheap wood boards at 1s. 3d. each suitable for poultry houses, the advertisements concluding: "Be your own joiners."

Cheques, notes, and orders arrived in avalanches.

On their arrest nearly £500 was found in their hotel bedroom, over £250 of the office, £700 on deposit in three banks, £200 was returned by the Post Office, and £240 recovered from newspaper deposits.

THE RECORD-BREAKER.

Circulation of "The Daily Mirror" Rising Week by Week.

The circulation of *The Daily Mirror*, the newspaper which possesses the largest circulation of any daily pictorial newspaper in the world, continues to rise week by week.

The following amazing figures testify to the popularity of the daily picture paper that has beaten all records:—

1919.	Copies.
APRIL 1	92,587
" 2	92,623
" 3	92,422
" 4	92,573
" 5 (Beauty No., 30 pages)	1,393,957
" 6	92,557
" 7	92,409
" 8	92,409
" 9	92,409
" 10	92,409
" 11	92,409
" 12	92,409
" 13	92,409
" 14	92,409
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THE DEATH OF DORA.

The official announcement of the removal of controls from industry is of great importance to trade.

An advertisement on page 10 of this issue sets out in full the controls which have been and are to be lifted.

ANOTHER "RIGHT-TO-DIE" CASE?

After reading in a newspaper on Sunday about the incurables' "right-to-kill" question, George Dowler, retired head constable, of Belfast, remarked that it was a good thing. Yesterday he was found dead, apparently having strangled himself.

CATS IN RABIES ORDER.

Two fresh cases of rabies were confirmed at Barry (Glamorgan) and Cardiff, making 159 cases in all. Under the new order (May 1) all suspected cases must be reported to the police, and power is given to local authorities to slaughter or isolate cats affected or suspected of infection.

MOTOR-BUS UPSET IN WHITECHAPEL.

Thirty-two People Treated at London Hospital.

ONE MAN DETAINED.

About six o'clock yesterday evening in Whitechapel a No. 25 bus from Ilford overturned and thirty-two passengers were injured.

The bus, travelling westward from Ilford to Victoria, was nearing Aldgate Station, when the omnibus and two other vehicles came into contact.

It swerved at a sharp angle and fell on its side.

The thirty-two injured passengers were at once treated at the London Hospital, but only one, Edward Gyven, a middle-aged one-legged man from Shadwell Heath, was detained, suffering from shock and rather serious injuries.

The driver of the omnibus and the occupants of the other vehicles were uninjured.

The conductor, William Barker, 74, of twenty-one of Bethnal Green, sustained slight injuries.

Considerable interruption of the tram service resulted, as the bus was lying across the down line for some hours.

MYSTERY OF AN AIRMAN.

Officer Disappears After Starting on Flight from Belgium.

For a week Lieutenant William Spencer Mars, R.A.F., has been missing.

On April 22 at 10.45 a.m. he left his aerodrome in Belgium in fine weather on a DH.4, with the intention of travelling via Calais to Dover.

Since that time all trace of him is lost.

Lieutenant W. S. Mars, who was twenty on the 7th of this month, joined the R.A.F. about two years ago. He got his wings in October, 1917, and is known as a skilful pilot. The following description is given:—

Height, 5ft. 7in. Dark brown hair and eyes. Indistinct scar on right side near lower ribs.

Information should be sent to his mother, Mrs. Mars, 23, Mowbray-road, Brondesbury, N.W., or by telephone to Willesden 2288.

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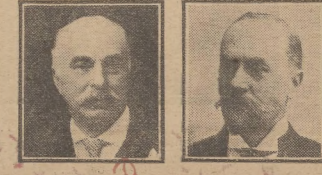
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Mr. E. J. Jordan (new knight).



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WORLD LEAGUE FOR PEACE A REALITY AT LAST

HOW GREAT PACT WILL PREVENT WARS.

Boycott and Military Steps Against Offenders.

LIMITATION OF ARMS.

The final and revised text of the League of Nations Covenant that is to safeguard the future peace of the world was issued yesterday.

The members of the League undertake in no case to resort to war until three months after an award has been made by arbitrators or by the Council of the League at Geneva.

Original members of the League signing the Treaty of Peace are:—

United States.	Cuba.	Liberia.
Belgium.	Czechoslovakia.	Nicaragua.
Bolivia.	Panama.	
Brazil.	France.	Peru.
British Empire.	Greece.	Poland.
Canada.	Guatemala.	Portugal.
Australia.	Haiti.	Rumania.
South Africa.	Honduras.	Serbia.
New Zealand.	Italy.	Siam.
India.	Japan.	Uruguay.
China.		

The States invited to accede to the covenant are:—

Argentina.	Netherlands.	Spain.
Chili.	Norway.	Sweden.
Colombia.	Paraguay.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Persia.	Venezuela.
	Salvador.	

The thirty-two nations mentioned above will be the first members of the Peace League of the World.

CASE OF ENEMY POWERS.

When Germany and Russia Will Be Admitted to League.

On the understanding that the Covenant is to form part of the Peace Treaty, its text has been so worded as to enable enemy Powers to agree to the constitution of the League without at once becoming members of it.

The two main organs of the League are:—
The Assembly.
The Council.

The former, with its 150 members, is the League's supreme organ. The Council is the central organ and is endowed with greater authority than any the world has yet seen.

The Council will consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and representatives of four other members of the League, who will be selected by the Assembly from time to time.

Provision is made for the admission of Germany and Russia to the Council when they have established themselves as Great Powers



Sir W. J. Thomas
(new baronet).



Mr. Davidson Daltel
(new baronet).

that can be trusted to honour their obligations. Here are the main obligations accepted by members of the League in order to avoid war:—

- (1) Limitation of armaments.
- (2) Mutual guarantee of territory and independence.
- (3) Admission that any circumstance which threatens international peace is an international interest.
- (4) Agreement not to go to war till a peaceful settlement of a dispute has been tried.
- (5) Machinery for securing a peaceful settlement, with provision for publicity.
- (6) The sanctions to be employed to punish a breach of the agreement.

Another provision says:—
"Should any member resort to war in disregard of its covenants, it shall, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking member, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking member and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

Peace Conference Adopts Final Covenant—

Sir James E. Drummond Made Secretary.

FIRST MEMBERS—NO HUNS OR RUSSIANS YET

The League of Nations came into being yesterday. The final text of the great Covenant was adopted by the full Peace Conference.

First members of the League number thirty-two, and thirteen other States are asked to accede to the Covenant. Germany and Russia are not to be included till they can be trusted to honour their obligations. Sir James Eric Drummond, a noted foreign affairs expert, is to be the first secretary-general.

CRITICAL FULL SESSION ENDS HAPPILY.

Japan's Racial Equality Claims Deferred.

CLEMENCEAU'S BRISK WAY

CONFERENCE OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Monday.

The fifth plenary session of the Peace Conference was opened by M. Clemenceau in the Grand Banqueting Hall at the Qui d'Orsay.

President Wilson was the first of the Big Three to arrive. He seemed in remarkably good spirits, and smiled and chatted even more affably than usual. Mr. Lloyd George was absent at the beginning, but Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and Lord Robert Cecil were in good time.

The seat of the Italian delegates next to the French delegates was empty. The official artists, Sir William Orpen and Mr. Augustus John, were perched on high window seats with large drawing-boards on their knees.

STARTING THE LEAGUE.

President Wilson presented the amended League of Nations Covenant. He moved:—

1. That the first secretary-general of the League be the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond;

2. That until such time as the Assembly shall have elected the first four members of the League, who were represented on the Council in accordance with Article 4 of the covenant, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be members of the council;

3. That the Powers to be represented on the Council of the League of Nations are requested to name representatives, who shall form a committee of nine to prepare plans for the organisation of the League and for the establishment of the seat of the League, and to make arrangements and to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of the Assembly.

Baron Makino, the senior Japanese delegate, proposed the Japanese amendment. He said that the original amendment asked for just and equal treatment of all alien subjects of States members of the League. He had warned them of the importance of the amendment; it was a race question and there was a possibility of its becoming acute.

The Japanese position was expressed in their amendment declaring that equality of nations should be a fundamental principle of the League, the high contracting parties agreeing to afford to subjects of the member nations equal and just treatment without discrimination against either race or nationality.

RESTLESS CHIEFS.

Baron Makino asked that the Japanese amendment be adopted forthwith. He declared his poignant regret at the committee's failure to do justice to their demands.

M. Leon Bourgeois (France) said that he had presented amendments for the creation of a national army police force, and for the limitation and verification of armaments. These had been rejected.

The French delegation would sign the covenant, but regretted that arbitration was not made compulsory.

Two South American delegates expressed their approval at great length, and a distinct restlessness was noticeable in the highest quarters.

President Wilson walked over to a friend. Mr. Lloyd George disappeared from the room. Mr. Hughes walked to the opposite table.

M. Clemenceau rose and announced that the amendments being withdrawn, President Wilson's proposal that the covenant of the League of Nations be carried was adopted.

It is understood that the Japanese and French amendments will be left for decision by the League of Nations itself.

Mr. Barnes made an explanatory statement regarding the nine reserved points which the Labour Commission wished to see embodied in the Treaty of Peace.

The revised version declares that the forty-eight hours week should be aimed at, whereas the Commission had proposed a principle. Directly M. Vandervelde, who spoke next, had resumed his seat M. Clemenceau rose and declared the revised nine points carried and the sitting at an end.



Sir James E. Drummond.

Mr. Wilson was quickly surrounded by delegates and friends, congratulating him on the constitution of the League which he has steered past so many quicksands. Mrs. Wilson, with her lady secretary, was seated amongst the secretaries and listened with keen interest throughout.

SIR JAMES DRUMMOND.

The Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., who is to be Secretary-General of the League, has been private secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1915. He is forty-three years of age, and is half-brother and heir presumptive of the fifteenth Earl of Perth.

Sir James has had considerable experience in the Diplomatic Service. Entering the Foreign Office nearly twenty years ago, he became in turn private secretary to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and precis writer to the Foreign Secretary.

From 1912 to 1915 he was one of the private secretaries to the Prime Minister.

BLACK LISTS OF GERMANS WITHDRAWN.

Trade Disabilities Removed by Britain.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.

A Berlin telegram of to-day's date says: General Sir Richard Haking, the President of the British Commission at Spa, yesterday handed the German Armistice Commission the following note:—

"I am charged to inform you that the Allied and Associated Governments have resolved after midnight of April 23 to withdraw all the black lists of firms or private persons which they have published or composed, and also to remove all disabilities respecting trade and trade connection with firms or persons on such lists."

"The Allied and Associated Governments reserve the right to reintroduce all or any such black lists should this prove necessary."

The telegram adds: There is no doubt whatever that this decision of the Allied and Associated Governments was come to on the express suggestion of the British Government.—Reuter.

It is no longer necessary to obtain export licences before shipping goods to territories on the left bank of the Rhine in the Allies' occupation, except in lists A and B, prohibited exports.

M.P.'s BACK TO WORK.

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent.

When Lords and Commons reassemble this afternoon after their Easter holiday a debate is expected on the unemployment donation.

The great event of the week is, of course, Mr. Chamberlain's Budget statement to-morrow, a forecast of which was given in *The Daily Mirror* yesterday.

U.S. MINISTER LEAVES ROME FOR PARIS.

Orlando Meets Italian Chamber To-day.

SEEKING A WAY OUT.

The United States Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Nelson Page (says Reuter), who was reported to have resigned his post owing to disagreement with President Wilson on the Italian question, left Rome yesterday for Paris.

In Rome, says the Exchange, the excitement has abated pending to-day's sitting of the Chamber, when, after Signor Orlando's statement, motions will be submitted in both Chamber and Senate expressing confidence in the Peace delegation.

Meanwhile, in Paris, on the eve of the meeting of the Allies and the German plenipotentiaries, not only does the Adriatic crisis await settlement, but there is also the Japanese Shantung question to be solved.

It is possible, says the *Echo de Paris* (quoted by Reuter), that the Japanese delegates will refuse to take part in the negotiations with the Germans if the Italians are not present, as Japan is one of the signatories to the Treaty of London.

The Italian Ambassador here received an invitation to attend a public plenary sitting, but he will not be present.

As the League of Nations is to be part of the Peace Treaty, the Italian delegates say they cannot discuss the scheme after the withdrawal of their delegation from the Peace Conference.

Baron Sonnino, in response to incessant cheers for "Italian Fiume," said yesterday, "It is a case of being united round the Government which represents the country; if we remain united we shall conquer."

The greater number of the German Peace Delegates, the Exchange Berlin correspondent reports, left by special train on Sunday for Versailles, and have reached Cologne, where they were received by representatives of the French Government.

The chief members left Berlin yesterday.

The Peace Treaty will be handed to the Germans on Friday, says the *Temps*.

DEFIANT HUNS.

"Entente Statesmen Mad with Lust of Power."

Leinert, President of the Prussian National Assembly, and a peace delegate, says the Saar Valley must be German; they could deliver coal to France by contract to make up for the destruction of the Lens mines.

"We are willing to make good," he continued, "but not to surrender territory."

Henderson's Advice to Huns.—Herr Heine, Prussian Minister of the Interior, repudiates all attempts to persuade Germans to humiliate themselves.

Those in power in the Entente had become as mad in their lust for power and in vanity and lies as ever the former rulers of Germany had been.

Coincidentally, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is in Amsterdam, has, through Wolff's Bureau, been advising Germany to sign the Peace Treaty, even if unsatisfactory, as that would give the workers in Entente countries an effective weapon for energetic action in Germany's favour.

FOCH READY.

M. Poincare, says the *Journal*, informed Marshal Foch yesterday of the steps to be taken for the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.—Exchange.

President Wilson conferred with General Pershing yesterday regarding Marshal Foch's demand for a large army of occupation.—Central News.

German prisoners will be liberated gradually after peace, according as Germany contributes the civilian workmen enacted by the treaty, says the *Liberal*.

Kiaochau.—Germany, it is understood, will have to renounce Kiaochau and Shantung in favour of Japan, who will then undertake to negotiate with China direct.—Reuter.

IRISH CENSORSHIP.

A communiqué issued to Irish newspapers last night announces that the Irish Government has decided to retain the Press Censorship in Ireland for the present in the interests of the peace of the country.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

The barometer is rising over the British Isles. The wind will moderate gradually, but the weather is likely to remain somewhat unsettled.

All over England and Wales.—Moderate or fresh northerly breeze; fair, some showers; cold.

THE DICTIONARY DISCOVERS A NEW WORD.

WONDERS OF MIN - TRAINING

Great Lexicographer Helped by Authors and Men of Action.

Rapid Results Amaze Business Men and Women.

INCOMES DOUBLED AND TREBLED IN A FEW MONTHS.

A distinguished lexicographer has before him for analysis a new word, and so, with the industry characteristic of his profession, he is trying to find out exactly what it means.

The new edition of the world-famous dictionary he is editing is nearly ready for the Press. He is considering for publication all sorts of words which the last few years have made English, such as "camouflage," which a French dictionary describes as "a whiff of smoke," but which the war has made to mean "a form of disguise."

"Stunt," too, is occupying his attention, and "joy-ride," and "Blighty" and "napoo." And also he has spent some time in investigating the newest educative system in order to find out exactly how to describe the magic word

"PELMANISM."

How would you describe it? Several famous people were asked at random the other day, and this is what they said:

MR. GILBERT FRANKAU,
the eminent novelist and poet:

"A system of thought education, much in vogue during the great war. Its inventors claim that their system enables the average mind to triumph over the things that matter."

MR. GEORGE R. SIMS,
the well-known journalist and playwright, who enjoys the reputation of being Britain's most prolific writer.

"The name applied to a system of mind and memory training, which develops the mental faculties to the fullest capacity and enables those who follow it assiduously to obtain AI efficiency as combatants in the battle of brains."

MR. SPENCER LEIGH HUGHES, M.P.,
"A cure for that tired feeling in the mind, teaching the flabby-minded and sloppy-thinking how to become alert and accurate, really to see what they look at, to hear what they listen to, to appreciate the value of that which is seen and heard and to make use of it. Pelmanism does not teach one how to look through a brick wall, but it trains one to be able to know precisely by analysis and imagination what must be going on on the other side."

MR. N. PEMBERTON BILLING, M.P.,
"Pelmanism—Cerebral Calisthenics."

THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

Kipling once said something about the power of the Word—the live masterful word that talks about and causes things to be done.

There is one word which is doing this at the present moment. That word is Pelmanism. You meet it wherever you go. It is the topic of the hour.

One morning paper tells us about Pelmanism at breakfast time. It takes up, in reading matter, more space than the Peace Conference. A second journal takes "The Progress of Pelmanism" as the subject of its leading article, and, on another page, at the foot of some topical notes, prints some verses telling all

"Readers be sure and Pelmanise."

A leading review contains a correspondence on what Pelmanism is, and "One of Them," the poem-novel in which Mr. Frankau has satirised the phases of the war contains the lines—

"Turned a bleary-eyed pauper to a swell man
In six sharp weeks of concentrated Pelman."

THE WAY TO PROMOTION.

Then the post brings a soldier's letter from the Army of Occupation in Germany. "You will be glad to hear," it runs, "that I have just been promoted. I attribute this entirely to the Pelman Course you enrolled me for last Christmas. It's the best present I've ever had. Lots of our fellows are Pelmanising out here. It's the best cure for that 'fed-up feeling' we are all apt to get while waiting for the return to good old civies."

At the office there is a vacancy on the staff. On your desk is a pile of cuttings from the "small advertisements." A very ordinary lot seemingly—nothing to distinguish one from another. But what is this?

Young man. Just demobilised. Desires position as clerk. 23 years of age. Short-hand. Book-keeping. Pelmanised brain. Bright, energetic and trustworthy.

This is something different. A "Pelmanised brain." Just what is needed. You drop a line and ask him to call.

You lunch with a friend. "How do you remember all your orders?" your friend asks the smart and busy waitress. Back, with the inevitable smile, comes the inevitable answer: "Pelmanism, sir—just Pelmanism."

Over coffee you pick up the illustrated papers—"Punch" and two others. Each refers to Pelmanism. Two make it the subject of illustrations; one of an article.

DARLING'S LATEST.

Later, at the club, a barrister-friend strolls in. "Have you heard Darling's latest?" he asks, speaking of a Judge famous for his wit and his erudition. Then he tells the story of how the famous Judge, hearing evidence of "a highly-British compound which has made certain great men what they are," remarked: "I thought that was Pelmanism."

Nor is that the only phrase of the kind Mr. Justice Darling has used. "I believe there is a system by which you can become a General or an Admiral in a very short time," he said in another case. This time he left the word Pelmanism out; what he meant was too obvious.

AT THE PLAY.

A political friend joins the group. He is standing for Parliament, and hands round a copy of his election address. There is the



MISS RAFFERTY.

This photograph, which appeared in "The Daily Mirror" on April 19th, was described as follows: "The first women who ventured to take an air ride photographed with their pilot." Both of these ladies were Pelmanists. One of the first things Pelmanism teaches is confidence. Pelman students know how to get the most out of their faculties should wish for particulars to-day to the Pelman Institute, 44, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

MISS ALISON.

word again. Among his many qualifications he states that "I am a Pelman student."

After an animated conversation on the subject of Pelmanism you leave the club and go to a theatre. You see Arnold Bennett's witty play, "The Tide." The acting is excellent, the dialogue sparkling, and it is like meeting an old friend to hear—

Mr. Culver: "I believe I've found out your secret, Mrs. Culver—you're undergoing a course of Pelmanism, with those sixty generals and forty admirals."

You remember, too, that on a previous night at the Palace revue, "Hullo, America!" Pelmanism was the subject of a skit in a topical sketch.

And so home, as Pepsys would say, and after the usual half-hour with the "Little Grey Books"—to bed.

All the above facts, and you could quote a thousand more, have made the three words "Pelmanism," "Pelmanist," and "Pelmanise" the current coin of speech. Distinguished authors, editors, professors, educationists, scientists, members of Parliament and public men continually advocate the practice of Pelmanism in articles and speeches.

It is a World-Topic, and everywhere it makes for World-Welfare.

"TRUTH'S" TRIBUTE.

Special Report Everyone Should Read.

The well-known journal "Truth" has issued a special Report on the Pelman System which everyone should read.

"The Pelman System," says "Truth," "places the means of progress within the reach of everyone. It does not provide a brain for the brainless, but it does provide everyone with the means of making the best use of the faculties with which Nature has endowed him, and bringing them to full fruition."

Readers can obtain "Truth's" latest Report, together with a copy of "Mind and Memory," by applying to-day to the Pelman Institute, 44, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

Business men and women are amazed at the rapid results which follow from a short course of scientific mind-training.

"Since I commenced your course of instruction," writes an architect, "my efficiency has vastly increased. My income has gone up 300 per cent. I attribute all this to the Pelman Course."

This is only one out of the thousands of letters which could be quoted showing how men and women of every profession, business and occupation are doubling and trebling their incomes and securing higher appointments as the result of the increased efficiency brought about by a course of Pelmanism.

Owing to these results the number of applications for courses of Pelman training are increasing with enormous rapidity.

Determined to take the fullest advantage of the brilliant prospects now opening on every side, Heads of Businesses, Directors, Managers and Departmental Chiefs are enrolling in large numbers, whilst clerks, typists, cashiers, bookkeepers, shop assistants, salesmen, buyers, commercial travellers and women workers are inundating the Institute with letters.

MASS ENROLMENTS.

Staffs of Business Houses are enrolling en masse. As many as 185, 145, 100 and 70 applications for enrolment have recently been received in batches from single firms.

Professional men and women, barristers, solicitors, doctors, bankers, clergymen, architects, civil servants are equally enthusiastic.

Applications from officers and men in the Army and Navy are still pouring in, whilst

in the country," writes another, "commencing at a salary £50 in advance of the position I held before. The fact that I was a Pelman student gained me an interview and consideration right away."

Pelmanism by developing

- Initiative
- Concentration
- Directive Power
- Will Power
- Organising Power
- Tactfulness
- Resourcefulness
- Perception
- Observation
- Decisiveness
- Self-Confidence
- A Perfect Memory

and numerous other valuable mental qualities, doubles your efficiency in a few weeks and enables you to overcome opposition and difficulties and to rise to a higher and better-paid position in life. Every member of the Middle Class or indeed of any other class—who wishes to double his or her income and to increase earning power should write for a free copy of "Mind and Memory" to the Pelman Institute, 44, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

5,000,000 WOMEN WORKERS.

"I Have Gained the Object of My Ambition."

The great part which women are now taking in business and industrial life is revealed in a White Paper recently issued by the Government which shows that Britain's army of women workers now numbers close upon 5,000,000.

Women, now forging to the front in almost every sphere of business, professional, industrial and public life, are addressing very largely to the training this Course has given me.

Pelmanism helps them to adapt themselves to unfamiliar surroundings, to overcome the many difficulties they encounter, and to carry on work which perhaps they have never attempted before as efficiently as though they had been trained to it all their lives.

"I have been appointed Lady Superintendent over 100 women," writes one lady, "and am enjoying the work and responsibility. This I put down chiefly to the result of taking your course of mind and memory training, and the great number of benefits derived from this. I have thoroughly enjoyed the Course, and am exceedingly sorry that it is finished. . . . I have had my salary raised from 35s. weekly to £2 15s. This, as you will see, is a gain of 57 per cent."

"I have detained this last paper," writes another, "but now in order to be able to tell you in it that I have gained the position that I stated was the object of my ambition, and nearly doubled my present salary. I am sure I owe my success to the Pelman training this Course has given me. I did not take up the Course expecting such immediate results in my case."

In spite of the wonderful benefits so quickly brought about, by this simple and easy to follow system itself is so simple and easy to follow. It only takes up a few minutes daily, and is directed through the post by expert instructors. It is very fascinating in itself, and you will derive the greatest enjoyment from it, especially if you note the immense improvement that simultaneously takes place in your efficiency and mental abilities. Write for full particulars to-day to the address given below.

44 EDITIONS!

World's Most Widely-read Book.

"Mind and Memory"—which tells all about Pelmanism, what it is, and what it does—is now in its forty-fourth edition.

More than three million copies of this booklet have been supplied to people who have written asking for it!

You should read "Mind and Memory." Only by getting this booklet and the literature which accompanies it can you come to a full realisation of what Pelmanism means to you.

Amongst its contents you will find the following—

- What Pelmanism Is.
- The Work of the Institute.
- A New Feature of the Course.
- Pelmanism for Women.
- The Scope of the Course.
- An Investigation by "Truth."
- What Newspapers Say.
- What Prominent Men Say.
- Letters from Pelmanists.
- A Synopsis of the Course.
- Questions Often Asked.
- How to Enrol for the Course.

Write for this booklet to-day to the Pelman Institute, 44, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. By return you will receive not only a free copy of this book but also a reprint from "Truth's" famous Report on Pelmanism, and particulars showing how you can enrol for a Course of Pelmanism at a reduced fee.

Then you will begin to know that you need Pelmanism—that Pelmanism is your road to success—that you cannot afford to neglect it. Apply to-day to a postcard you will find in order to receive the above free by return of post.

FUTURE OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS

Remarkable Statements.

Recent statements in the Press have directed attention to the ill-paid conditions under which so many members of the middle-class—clerks especially—are forced to work.

In the new world now in the making members of the middle-class will play an important part (just as they played an important part in the war and secure for themselves a direct share in the coming prosperity).

The most certain way by which they can do this is by increasing their business efficiency and thereby their income-earning power. Thousands of clerks, shop assistants, typists, secretaries and other members of the class which has been termed "the back-bone of Britain" are now, by the aid of Pelmanism, obtaining highly-coveted positions in business, earning larger salaries, and securing a larger share in the comforts and pleasures of life.

"Since completing the course," writes a clerk, "I have obtained a position with a salary exactly double that which I was previously in receipt of, and I am still cheerfully advancing with more confidence in myself than I ever dreamed of possessing."

"I have obtained an important position in one of the largest and finest business houses

Daily Mirror

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

BE DEFINITE!

A SORT of shuddering seems to come over the world of "capitalists" and taxpayers as the dreaded Budget Day approaches. We venture to predict that there will be little or nothing in to-morrow's proposals likely to justify these tremors.

Mr. Chamberlain has indeed to secure a vast revenue. But we know that he is not a revolutionary person. We know his friends are not revolutionary. We guess that compromise will be the word best descriptive, therefore, of this year's Budget. It will be a case of the thin end of the wedge; of adumbrations, hints and suggestions. And we shall be told to expect better, or rather worse, luck next time—that is, next year, "when things have settled down a bit."

This prospect of further and prolonged uncertainty, however, is not in the least calculated to please the prudent; though it may for the moment quiet the fears of the taxpayer.

It is really a fatal circle that we have got into. "When things have settled down a bit." Certainly!—but the point is that things never will settle down until you promote settlement by stating your financial terms. A series of promises, a series of threats, a hint here, a suggestion there: all of this will inevitably mean a continued "holding up" of the expected "trade boom" and expansion.

The armistice, we know, has been quite as expensive as the war. We are facing disaster, if we so arrange that peace shall be as expensive as both.

We have often urged that there are only two ways—connected ways—of making it less expensive.

One is to save and to advise saving—the Government to save; the Government to urge the people to save.

The other is to regain our former stability, such as it was; to bring in the measure of general or psychological certainty that leads to enterprise, investment, and embarkation on new adventures.

The Government is not yet saving. The people are not saving either.

The state of relative certainty is not yet secured, either. Will it be secured by the Budget to-morrow?

That for the moment is all we care to ask concerning the dreaded or "monster" measure. We want only to make clear that no one can prosper while all remain in doubt; that nothing can be done while the results of doing anything are so uncertain; that no money, particularly, can be made while the hand of the State hovers over all prospects—and profits—with a perpetual threat. Men do not build where an earthquake is threatened. It should be Mr. Chamberlain's task to be as definite, if not as reassuring, as possible. W. M.

ETERNITY.

O Years! and ages! farewell:
Behold I go.
Where I do know
Infinity to dwell.
And these mine eyes shall see
All times, how they
Are lost in the sea
Of vast Eternity.
Where never moon shall sway
The stars; but she
And night shall be
Drown'd in one endless day.
—HENRICK (1648).

IN MY GARDEN.

APRIL 28.—It is a great mistake to sow sweet peas in wet cold ground, and there are probably many gardeners who have not yet sown this indispensable as well as beautiful flower.
It is, however, not too late to get the seeds in. Sow in rows or circles in deeply-dug ground that has been made fairly firm. When the plants are up, give them a careful thinning out, as only poor flowers are obtained where sweet peas are allowed to bloom in a crowded state.
Plants raised under glass may now be set out providing the weather is favourable. E. F. T.

HOW I HUNTED FOR A MUZZLE.

A DOG-LOVER'S COMPLAINT OF THE LACK OF SUPPLIES.

By FRANCIS ELIOTT.

I SUPPOSE swindling—I prefer the plain English word—is a natural human instinct; we see its results from the newly-rich owners of Holland to the bloated navvies of Tokio and Osaka, whose exactions roused even the Japanese housewives to serious riot riots.

The public need of the hour seems to rouse brigand greed in certain traders, alike in small things as in great. It is not a pretty spectacle, but so it has always been.

I toured London yesterday with my Irish terrier, Joe, looking for a muzzle that fitted his keen little countenance. I paid 4s. for one misfit, and could not get my money back. I paid 6s. 6d. for another—which Joe disfigured when my back was turned. I wasted a whole day, amidst the silliest scenes, and spent over a pound in taxi fares.

And Joe is still unmuzzled! He seems anxious. I'm still more anxious myself lest

lady with tired eyes) left the shop in high dudgeon, with a Great Dane, to get the advice of Mr. O. R. Johns, of the Canine Defence League.

What a Babel the place was! What hair-breadth escapes loved dogs had had, and over-teething puppies had been murdered by over-zealous policemen, when the poor little things had been caught worrying a stick or tugging at the "pinny" of a slim child.

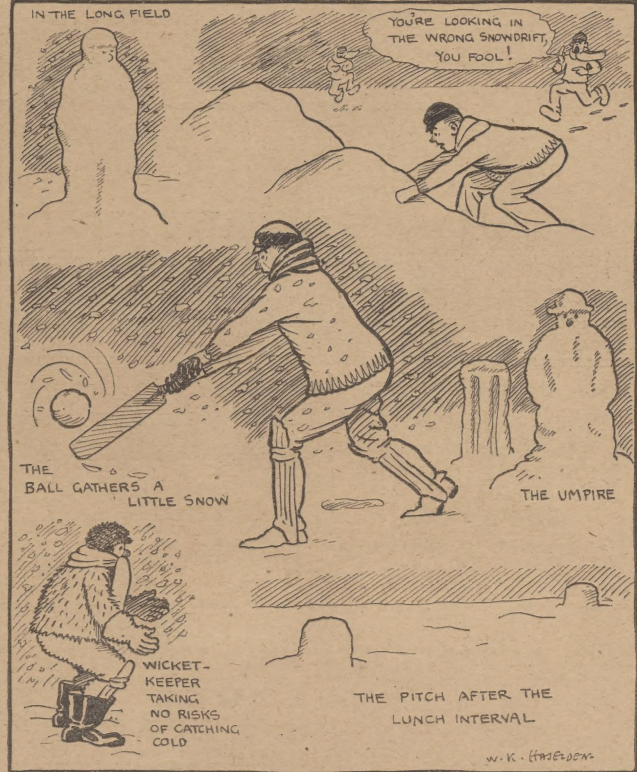
Board of Agriculture posters and warnings were scornfully quoted. What nonsense it all was, at any rate for "my" dog—a decorous, well-bred, well-fed animal, intelligent as President Wilson himself. And anyhow, there was no muzzle that suited him.

STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

Why wasn't there? Were not more varieties in stock? A birdcage might do for the long-nosed greyhound, but what about the flat-faced Pekingese—that pampered little creature who once reclined on silken cushions at a Kennel Club show, and had a special maid to prepare his dainty food?

To-day the mistress of that Pekie bought a wire muzzle and then went to another depart-

"CRICKET MORE AMUSING": LEAVE IT TO THE WEATHER!



Spring is behaving as usual, and cricket is at hand as usual also. There are still the old complaints that the great game isn't amusing enough. It looks as if it ought to be, this year!—(By W. K. Haselden.)

he run out unobserved and come to a violent end as a "rabid" case in consequence of his exuberant barking.

Were ever such scenes beheld as those I witnessed at the big stores? Shriek crowds of women, hugging Pokes and Poms and spaniels. Soldiers, City men, young girls, old dukes and duchesses, all "trying on" amid a pandemonium of canine protest.

"The Board of Agriculture," your neighbor remarked (for the common menace united us all) "saw this thing ahead for ten months or more." Had not Commander Chamberlain—that ogre of the new Order, admitted as much, when the excited gabbler called upon him in Whitehall?

The muzzle-hunting crowd were very indignant. One frail little man, with a retriever on a lead, had just interviewed Mr. J. B. Whittingham, at the Animals' Hospital. His dog had never worn these wire torments. How would a muzzle affect the health of his pet?

Somebody else quoted the dicta of Mr. G. Rowley, of the Dogs' Home; a third (a grim

ment of the store to have the hard bars covered with moiré silk. But even the most patient among us can't understand why dog muzzles should be so scarce and dear. Long ago the Ministry of Munitions admitted that wire was, of all things, the cheapest line which its new Disposal Board had in stock.

Nobody wanted the stuff; it was almost given away—though, of course, wire-netting was eagerly bid for by farmers and poultry-keepers. We are assured that muzzles will be forthcoming in thousands in a few days. Meanwhile, 1,500 dogs a week are being destroyed at the Battersea Home.

Here doomed pets, whose owners will not pay half a guinea for a shilling article, are invited to enter a lethal chamber, full of carbonic acid or chloroform, "a (deadly) place within the meaning of the Act"—of muzzling!

I can foresee a strike of dog-lovers soon! And that will be a very serious thing. It will convulse society.

It will be the real beginning of Bolshevism in this usually patient country.

MODERN GIRLS.

DO MEN PREFER THE NOISY TO THE QUIET TYPE OF WOMANHOOD?

HAS SHE CHANGED?

MAY I be permitted to say a few words as to why the modern girl has changed so much in recent years?

"W. S." says she used to be "unassuming, modest, and tactful." Well, what I want to ask is, were these qualities likely to attract the boys home on a few days' leave, eager to enjoy to the utmost the joys life had to give, because it might be their last chance to do so?

No, they were not, and the girls found that out. It was the flamer who had the most fun, and, naturally, other girls were not slow to follow her example. It was to please the man that the girls changed. Surely, then, it is for them to try and bring back the "clinging and essentially feminine girl," if they want her (and it seems that a good many do), by paying more attention to the quiet home girl.

All I say is, if Dickens's heroines are examples of "clinging and essentially feminine girls," I sincerely hope they will not succeed. C. L.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"A LONDON GIRL" wants to know "about the other side of the question."

(1) "Where are the chivalrous manly men of yesterday?"

Mostly where the "sporty" girl is choosing to lead them to-day.

(2) "How many men can really be depended upon to-day?"

Less than there would be if there were an absence of the influence of the "sporty" girl. Is "A London Girl" aware that such men are being passed by daily in country lanes and also in the streets (not necessarily of London), apparently unseen? Such men are chivalrously searching for "the girl of yesterday," but the "sporty" girl won't let them. A. MILES.

SHAKESPEAREAN ACTORS.

THE general idea seems to be that elocutionary training makes a Shakespearean actor. To my thinking, the only kind of acting that "gets home" comes from the heart rather than the text book of elocutionary science.

Certainly, it is essential that the words should be conveyed to every member of the audience, but that, in itself, is not enough—the actor must abandon himself to his own interpretation of the character and the emotions created by the dramatic situation.

I remember attending an elocution competition open to both professional and amateur ladies.

Several of the fully-trained professionals selected Juliet's poignant scene, and it was noticeable that they recited the speech according to the orthodox rules and method. Each made pauses at identical places and introduced gestures, poses and other "business" with such deliberate regularity that one competitor was practically a replica of the other.

Many of the amateurs, however, gave their scenes according to their own individuality, and were infinitely preferable. There is no dearth of true Shakespearean actors, and never has been. Their names are often to be found on the programmes of Shakespearean productions, filling very minor parts. I should like the task of casting a Shakespeare play from the players I have in my mind. R. L. EAGLE.

"TAX THE FOREIGNERS."

AS a Frenchman, residing in London, I endorse the letter written by a "Française," and it may be of interest to your readers to know what the proportion of different nationalities actually is in London, as the following statistic will show.

From the *Chronique*: "Foreigners in London.—Official list, April 1919: French, 1,600; Italians, 1,900; Belgians, 70,000 still; Russians and Poles, 32,000.

It must be understood, of course, that the Belgians are soon to go back to their country.

The only remark I would like to make is that the campaign against the "aliens" which some papers have carried out in a very aggressive manner has caused a certain amount of unpleasantness amongst the French residents here, and this would have been avoided if the Press, instead of generalising the word "alien," had substituted the exact nationality of each particular class.

Every Englishman should realise how important it is, now more than ever, that good relations should exist between England and France in the future. A FRENCHMAN.

THE MUZZLING ORDER.

I HAVE just seen in this morning's paper an account of a farmer who in a "fit of frenzy or madness" shot his wife.

Should not the attention of the Board of Agriculture be drawn to this sad occurrence, with a suggestion that an order be at once made to put all the other farmers in the neighbourhood into strait waistcoats for a period of six months?

A similar method of treatment has been found so successful in the case of dogs, it seems a pity it should not be tried in the case of the above. MAD DOG.

Colchester, April 28.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

The house of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose.—Sir Edward Coke, 1549-1634.



Instant Success of Wonderful New Vanishing Cream

Neville's Eau de Cologne Vanishing Cream, the new toilet specific that creates the beautiful roseleaf complexion, has taken women everywhere by storm. Extraordinary demands have proved its undoubted popularity.

NEVILLES

Eau de Cologne Vanishing Cream

Is a scientific success in the perfect blending of the finest triple distilled Eau de Cologne (an unrivalled skin tonic) with a pure emollient skin cream.

Invaluable in all cases of
SHINY SKIN. SKIN BLEMISHES.
LINES ON FACE. RED ROUGH HANDS.
SALLOW COMPLEXION. WIND CHAFING.

Neville's Eau de Cologne Vanishing Cream is sold in dainty coloured art jars at—

1/3, 1/6, 3/6, 5/-.

Ask your Chemist to obtain it for you if he does not put stock in, or write direct to—
PARFUMERIE NEVILLE (PARIS),
Acton, London, W.3.
Telephone: Chiswick 102.



SEE NAME ON
SELVEDGE

TOBRALCO

THE BRITISH COTTON WASH DRESS FABRIC IN WORLD-WIDE USE

ALL the expense of making-up is thrown away if your "wash material" won't wash. Far better pay a little more and secure in Tobralco a fabric that washes to perfection time after time. The pre-war quality and delightful colors in Tobralco are guaranteed absolutely.

2/6 per yard, 27/28 inches wide, White, Tur-
sore, Black and Colors Guaranteed Indelible
PATTERNS FREE
on request to TOOTALS, Dept. A20, 32,
Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

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Tobralco, Tarentulle, Tootal
Pique, Tootal Shirting, Namit
—The Indelible Voile, Pyramid
and Lisse Handkerchiefs, and
Tootal Cloth.

How You May Increase Your Strength 200% in Ten Days.

Tells of Marvellous New Method That
Actually Doubles the Strength
of Delicate, Nervous,
Run-Down People.

It is now possible, said a well-known Doctor recently, to actually increase the strength of delicate, run-down people from 50 to 200 per cent. in ten days' time, and this without the use of stimulants or harmful drugs. There is no particular secret about the marvellous way in which this is accomplished.

Simply live and eat moderately, see to it that you have at least eight or nine hours' sleep out of every twenty-four, and get from any Chemist a small box of Sargol tablets and take one after each meal and one before retiring at night. In all, four tablets a day. Almost after the first day you can actually feel your strength returning to you.

Recently in making experimental tests with Sargol it was found that its action was twofold. First, it supplies the nervous system with the very elements that it requires to make strength; second, it enables the digestive organs to retain all the strength and life-giving forces contained in the food that you eat. Thus, in two ways Sargol enables the

system to gain in strength and energy, and herein lies the success of this valuable treatment.

I have seen hundreds of delicate women and men who lack all kinds of life that the strong man or woman is never troubled with. People of great strength and endurance are easily recognized—they have a clear eye, an elastic step, a ruddy glow in their cheeks, a sunny smile, and their magnetism draws others towards them. Such people number their friends by the score.

If a person is weak or run-down they fall an easy prey to disease—they take cold easily and suffer with all kinds of ailments that the strong man or woman is never troubled with.

People of great strength and endurance are easily recognized—they have a clear eye, an elastic step, a ruddy glow in their cheeks, a sunny smile, and their magnetism draws others towards them. Such people number their friends by the score.

If you have lost strength through illness, worry, over-work, or are run-down, nervous, weak or tremulous, and feel that you are losing interest in life, you owe it to yourself to make this test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next, take one Sargol Tablet four times a day for two weeks. Then just test your strength and see how much you have gained. Sargol can be taken with perfect safety by either young or old. It acts without assistance, costs little, and causes no inconvenience. I strongly advise anyone who is run-down and wants to increase their strength to take Sargol for a fortnight and just see how quickly it will build you up.



Are you as well
as you would
like to be?

Or do you get up in
the morning languid
and tired, lacking
even an appetite for breakfast? Something
wrong somewhere! Try the Kkovah Habit,
—a teaspoonful on rising in the morning.

Kkovah



Makes you fit—
keeps you fit.

It is a delicious refreshing
drink with valuable saline
properties which tone up
the system and make life
worth living.

In this of Grocers, Stores
and all British Branches
Sutcliffe & Bingham, Ltd.
Manchester.

Kil. ①

To repair the Results of Strain and Exposure

Ladies can eradicate the effects of
out-door life on the skin and regain
their previous delicacy of complexion
by using Ileita Complexion Cream,
which rapidly softens and clears the
skin of all spots, blackheads, and
blemishes. It is extremely pleasant
to use and has a lasting effect.

ILEITA

Complexion Cream
28 YEARS' REPUTATION

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

SAMPLE POT, sufficient for a fortnight's
trial treatment, with full directions, post
free 1/3, from the Ileita Co., 14, Upper
George Street, W.1.

In Pots, 2/9, and (double size), 4/6.
Prepared by Mrs. CULLEN for the Ileita Co.

HOW TO REGAIN AND MAINTAIN A YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE

Test the "Astol" Method Free.

**GRATIS "TEST" TREATMENT FOR
ALL WHO DESIRE TO RESTORE
YOUTHFUL HAIR COLOUR.**

THERE is a wide gulf that separates the grey-haired woman (and men, too) from those around them.

"Grey-haired" is a stigma unpleasant to experience. Thousands to-day bear this sign of old age, without the least need to it.

For grey hair has been conquered by the discovery of a wonderful new preparation which is not a dye or stain, but actually, when applied to the hair, restores its true, original colour within the hair.

To women, particularly who are grey or turning grey, this great discovery will affect.

AVOID DYES AND STAINS.

No woman of refinement cares to use a messy, harmful, hair-poisoning dye or stain. Rather would she face age-giving greyness.

"Astol" is the great opportunity to restore her grey hair to its natural colour by a simple "Few Minutes a Day" Method which never fails.

"Astol," the evidence of a number of Society men and women who have used it conclusively proves, does and will immediately restore your lost hair colour. This statement you are invited to test free of cost or obligation. (See Coupon Below.)

**"ASTOL" MAKES
ALL THE
DIFFERENCE.**



Grey-haired women, and men, too, are often surprised to find themselves left out of the pleasures of life. They are considered too old, why not let "Astol" give you back that youthful appearance by permanently restoring your hair colour?

CONTENTS OF "ASTOL" FREE TRIAL PARCEL.

1. A Trial Bottle of "Astol" — the new scientific preparation which, applied for a few minutes to the hair in the morning, immediately commences to restore your own rich, youthful hair colour. It is perfectly harmless, and is not a dye or stain.
2. A packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, the wonderful Hair and Scalp cleanser, which prepares the hair for the use of "Astol."
3. A copy of the famous book, "Good News for the Grey-Haired," which clearly explains how to use your free test supply of "Astol."

WHAT "ASTOL" IS AND WHAT IT DOES.

Although a comparatively new discovery, "Astol" is already known to and has been used by millions of grey-haired men and women. Its immediate success is due to various causes.

1. "Astol" is the discovery of the famous London hair specialist who introduced the now world-famed "Harlene Hair-Drill," in itself a powerful recommendation and guarantee.

2. It is neither a dye nor a stain, but, often, is rightly held in abhorrence by every man and woman of refined and sensitive temperament. Dyes and stains are messy and ineffective, and their use is easily detected.

3. It is physiological in its action, and does not merely paint the hair shaft. It has a powerful action on enfeebled and atrophied colouring to cells, and restores their youthful vigour and healthy functional activity.

4. "Astol" is itself an absolutely clear and colourless liquid, supplied in dainty bottles. It does not give temporarily a false colour to the hair, but brings back its natural colour and lustre.

The treatment only takes up about two minutes a day. A "Cremex" Shampoo is delightfully refreshing and invigorating. It cleanses the scalp and is very soothing to a tired brain or nerves. "Astol" bustles languid, weak and inactive colouring cells into healthy activity once more.

After you have once seen for yourself the effect of "Astol" you can obtain further supplies at 3s. and 6s. per bottle. "Cremex," 1s. 1d. per box of seven shampoos (single packets 2d. each), from all Chemists and Stores, or direct from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.1.



FREE TO ALL GREY-HAIRED MEN AND WOMEN

Detach and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, LTD.,
10-22-24-26, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1.

"Dear Sirs, Please send me a Free Trial Supply of
"Astol" and packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder,
with full instructions as annexed. I enclose 3d.
stamp for postage and packing to my address.

NOTE TO READER.

"Daily Mirror," 29.4.19.
Write your full name and address clearly on a plain
piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and send it
directed above. (Mark envelope Sample Dept.)

SUNDAY PICTORIAL

Order your
copy To-day

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH A FORTUNE?

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

By HELEN MOORE.

Our contributor gives an idea of what the sudden acquisition of wealth might mean to a woman.

I WAS a happy woman until I received a letter from Messrs. Blank and Company to the effect that a distant relative in California had died, leaving me the not inconsiderable sum of £1,000,000.

Now I am in despair.
I have a comfortable post, and earn sufficient money to get along quite nicely in a modest sort of way.

People congratulate me on what they are pleased to call my good fortune; but if only they could see me trying to cope with my correspondence I feel sure they would be filled with sympathy for me.

Now I am worried beyond description as to how I can best relieve myself of this new burden.

I have only one outstanding debt.
This is a gas bill, amounting to the sum of £1 11s. 3d.

If I pay that it reduces my fortune to £999,998 8s. 3d.

You must admit that all those nines in a fortune look rather too uniform to be interesting.

THINGS I CANNOT BUY.

Before I came into my fortune I was simply crazy to buy a beautiful Indian shawl, from a shop in Regent-street.

I had viewed it daily, and decided this morning that with my newly-acquired wealth I could now gratify my every wish.

I wandered into the shop and made my request, only to be told by the courteous shop assistant that the shawl had been sold an hour ago, and there wasn't another one to be purchased in the whole of London.

Just imagine the irony of it.
You possess the modest sum of £999,998 8s. 3d., and you find yourself baffled over a simple shawl.

My maid came to me this morning to inform me that the coals had run out.

I sent her to order more, and this incident, I think, will prove the utter futility of riches.
She returned to me with the coalman's compliments, but as I had already exceeded my allowance he couldn't possibly let me have any more, "not at any price."

I decided next to give a small party by way of celebration to my friends.

I have never had a wine-cellar, but seriously thought my rise in the world demanded this from me.

I was sufficiently snobbish to feel that the wine merchant would be impressed when I read the first item of my order to him.

I would have one case of the finest whisky he had in stock.

I impressed him all right; I am certain of that; but not quite in the way I had expected.

MY NOVEL PLAN.

He smiled pityingly and said:—"I might be able to let you have one bottle at the end of the month, but, of course, I can't promise."

Imagine it.
A really rich woman for the first time in my life and unable to purchase a bottle of whisky!

There is some gladness in my gloom when I think that a considerate Government will relieve me of a substantial sum of my unearned increment for taxes.

Further, the tax-gatherer won't worry me with a begging letter.

He will simply take it from me in his own inimitable way.

One morning, feeling utterly bored with the whole business, I wandered aimlessly about the streets and found myself outside a police-court. I went in.

There I found a number of unhappy human beings undergoing a process of being fined various sums for various offences. I learned that if the fines were not paid the defendants were to go to prison.

At last I had discovered a way out.
My money would do some good, I would pay all the fines.

I did, and the relief expressed on the faces of the harassed delinquents was a joy to behold.

They crowded round me, shaking my hand and thanking me, each after his or her own fashion.

One more boisterous than the rest seized my hand and wrung it so hard that I—

Woke up.
Phew! What a nightmare!
I really must pay that gas bill to-day.

WOMEN'S NEW ZEST FOR AMUSEMENT.

THE REACTION AFTER MARTIAL LABOURS.

By MARGARET BELL.

ARE our critics justified in saying of us the things they do?

Are we indeed such flutter brains, racing after sensation and saturating such minds as we possess with all the frivolities of the age? We are accused of this.

We are accused of a dislike to allow Nature to display herself in what complexions and forms she has been pleased to bestow on us.

It is said that we cast guineas about, in return for immodest modes of superlative transparency, with a zest nothing short of voluptuous.

We refuse to grow old.

Instead of occupying a dignified corner beside some comfortable and appropriate fireplace, we spend our evenings cowering to the tune of falling saucapans, motor horns and heaven knows what other noise-producing instruments.

We hail the fancy dress ball with unwonted enthusiasm, for the sole reason that it gives us an opportunity of decking ourselves in such barbarous costumes as best give expression to our barbarous instincts.

Our fingers are seldom out of the range pot, our tongues keep time to the tune of scandal.

In short, our whole mental and spiritual sustenance is derived from a stream of never-ending tittle-tattle and the mad rush after every experience life is capable of offering, the more daring the better.

Oh, what degenerates, say our critics!

Are they justified?

As to clothes.

We fling our guineas about because we are obliged to. Is it our fault that the price of simple raiment has advanced three hundred per cent?

We buy silks and georgettes and chiffons because our recent experience as kitchenmaids, motor drivers, scrubwomen and clerks has not dimmed our eyes to beauty.

We were to array ourselves in sackcloth, to please our carping critics, we should be obliged to be even more prodigal with our cheques or Bradburys.

Perhaps we overcome the pallor caused by a lengthy sojourn over desk or dressing-table by the judicious application of what art supplies to offset the deficiencies of Nature.

Let me quote Shakespeare in our defence: "This is an art which doth mend nature . . . the art itself is nature."

This applies only to artistic application, which is not offensive in the least, because it cannot be recognised as application at all.

As for the dance.

Is it our fault that the latest movements of the ballroom are accompanied by "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals"? Ask any number of women their favourite dance, and they will say the waltz.

As to the frothy and feline nature of our conversations—this I deny outright.

Never before has woman realised that she has champions among her own sex.

This, at least, our war experience has done; it has knitted us together with a bond which will not be broken.

As to the zest with which we take our enjoyment, is it not better than the old-time indifference and air of boredom which once characterised all our amusements?

Here is the secret of it.

The wartime labours of our hands and heads has infected us with a new germ called enthusiasm.

The same enthusiasm which sent us journeying into the fields and forests with pitchforks and axes slung over our shoulders—why should it desert us now, that there has come the hour for relaxation?

Enthusiasm keeps the heart young.



A NEW INDUSTRY.—Mrs. G. Jones, of Exmouth, and her assistants making wigs for dolls from hair-combings.

THE PROBLEM OF THE OFFICE-BOY COLONEL.

SOME GENUINE EXAMPLES AND A SOLUTION.

By AN EMPLOYER.

WHAT are we employers to do with demobilised men?

"Find them jobs," is the obvious answer. But the question is not disposed of so easily as that.

Here are a few problems which I have to face, and which are, in all probability, no more difficult than those confronting other employers.

A, at the outbreak of war, was a junior clerk assisting the cashier; he joined the ranks at once, and rose by sheer merit to the rank of major and won the M.C.

He wants to return, but not to his old job, which he has obviously outgrown, and yet he has no qualifications to fit him for a post carrying the remuneration he requires and has earned in the Army.

B was a filing boy; he joined the Navy, and has spent the whole of his time at sea in armed merchantmen, trawlers, and other light craft.

He stands well over six feet, has married and is the father of two children, and he wants to come back.

He can't be a filing boy, he knows absolutely nothing about business, and yet must earn sufficient to support a wife and family.

C was a tracer, a delicate lad with a light

touch, who showed promise of becoming a first-class draughtsman.

He joined the Royal Engineers, and has served in the ranks for three years. He has grown into a fine-looking, healthy man, but three years' work with spade and shovel has given him hands like a blacksmith, and he confesses he cannot now or draw with them. He has lost his touch, but he wants to come back.

All these are genuine cases—there are many others, all presenting, in one way or another, the same difficulties in a minor degree.

What am I to do with them?

My solution—if it can be called that—is to take them all back, not to a cut-and-dried job as cashier or draughtsman or general clerk, but back into the office, for a minimum period of three months from demobilisation, at a fixed salary sufficient to enable them all to live decently in their present circumstances.

In that period will be disclosed, I hope, their new qualities and capabilities, and either they will fit into some suitable job which is necessary to the business, or will seek and find some better opening in another industry.

It may not sound very generous, after all they have done, but it meets their present needs and gives them all a fair chance to prove themselves.

And that is why I wrote this article—to appeal to other firms, when faced with problems like these, to take back their men and give them a fair chance, however much they may have outgrown the jobs they left.

For I am in a position to sympathise, because I became a brigadier myself!

SEPARATE HOLIDAYS FOR THE MARRIED.

THE NEED OF TEMPORARY SEPARATION.

By A LOOKER-ON.

Our author discusses this subject from all points of view, including that of the children.

IS it a good and a wise thing for the ordinary man and wife to set out upon their annual holiday at different times—or if at the same time to set out in different directions?

I have heard that question asked a good many times, and from what I have seen and heard I should answer it with a "Yes."

I realise that this view will not be shared by the newly married, nor by sentimental spinsters or bachelors desirous of saying goodbye for ever to their single state, which, wisely and naturally enough, they regard as something incomplete and savourless.

But with the newly-wed, or the spinster or the bachelor, I am not, at the moment, greatly concerned. They are excellent souls in their way, but their way is not the way of those men and women—their elder brothers and sisters so to speak—who have adventured some considerable distance along the matrimonial road.

Just in case you should imagine that any cynicism is intended here, I want to say that I myself am not merely an enthusiastic supporter of the married life, but a sturdy believer in the happiness and loyalty to love existing between the ordinary married pair.

CHANGE OF SURROUNDINGS.

Having said that I may perhaps be allowed to quote from some remarks made to me the other day by a friend of mine who is without doubt one of the happiest and most contented husbands whom you could wish to know. We had been talking about holidays, and he said to me:—

"Kathleen and I have been married for ten years. For the last seven of them we have always gone separate ways when taking our annual breather, and she will tell you as readily as I do that the plan has worked admirably."

I made some rather witty comment and he was polite enough to laugh.

"My dear fellow," he went on, "you needn't try to make jokes about it, because you know perfectly well that Kathleen and I are fonder of each other to-day than we were ten years ago—if that is possible. But we have both commonsense enough to realise the benefits which follow an occasional complete change—a change, you understand, not merely of surroundings, but of company."

"The man and wife who live with each other year in year out without ever parting for longer than a day or two at a time, are almost inevitably bound to drift into what might be termed a sort of hum-drum complacency without any of that rejuvenating spirit which comes to people like Kathleen and me when we meet each other again after the annual separation."

TO BE ENTIRELY FREE.

Now I think that I know what my friend meant by all that, and I think, too, that he is right.

It is not that a man like him and a woman like his Kathleen are tired of each other that they make a practice of spending their holidays apart.

It is not that they would not find happiness in the sharing of holiday-time delights, but they are wise enough to realise that holidays occupy but a tiny portion of the year; that the working months are vastly more important, and that a brief separation, even if it be undesired, tends to make these months easier and more serene than might otherwise be the case.

No matter how fond and faithful a husband may be, there are times when he wishes to get away by himself or with his men friends for a spell; no matter how adoring and unselfish a wife may be, there are times when she contemplates with a perfectly understandable eagerness the prospect of being entirely free from anything or anybody reminding her of domestic cares.

It is because I believe this that I preach the rightness and the wisdom of separate holidays for the married. Children complicate things certainly, but even where there are children the husband and the wife should strive so to arrange things that he and she escape for a little while alone from the everydayness of life at home.

A THANKSGIVING DANCE.



Lady Loughborough and her baby. She is interested in a dance organised by Mrs. Walter Rubens in aid of Peace Thank-Offering Fund of the Waifs and Strays Society. It will take place next month.

RUSH TO SEE THE GREAT BRITISH W



Captain de Fregate Rothiacob boarding the Barham.



A sailor explains how a big gun is worked.



PRINCE GAMBLER.—Prince Joachim, son of the ex-Kaiser, who has fled to Cambronne (Luxembourg). He is an inveterate gambler.



OFF TO TURKEY.—Prebendary the Rev. A. W. Gough, of Brompton, who is going to visit the army of occupation in the Near East.



"Doesn't it look big?" Grandmother and



A snow-sweeper at work at Clapham Junction.



"Shall we sit down?" The answer was in the negative.



He knows the use of the carburetter.



There is, unfortunately, no room for a passenger.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU."—This was the greeting the Londoners gave each other yesterday, and the remark was followed by jokes about buying the turkey. Santa Claus' reindeer are quite out of date. Even children travel by motor-driven sleighs now.



A visitor has a look through a telescope

The people of Cherbourg were allowed to visit the Barham. In one photograph Captain de Fregate Rothiacob is seen looking through a telescope to visit Vice-Admiral Sir

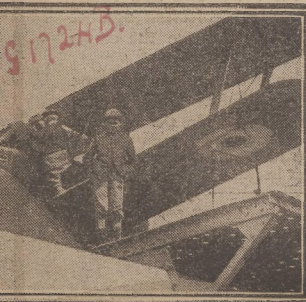
PS AT CHERBOURG: SAILOR GUIDES.



whole of Cherbourg visited the fleet.



surprise when he saw everything larger.



ys climbing over a ship's aeroplane.

British warships, which included H.M.S. en coming aboard this great super-Dread- (Daily Mirror photographs.)



British and French bluejackets are good friends.



NEW POST.—Captain E. R. O. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., the explorer, now senior naval officer at Ostend. He commanded H.M.S. Broke.

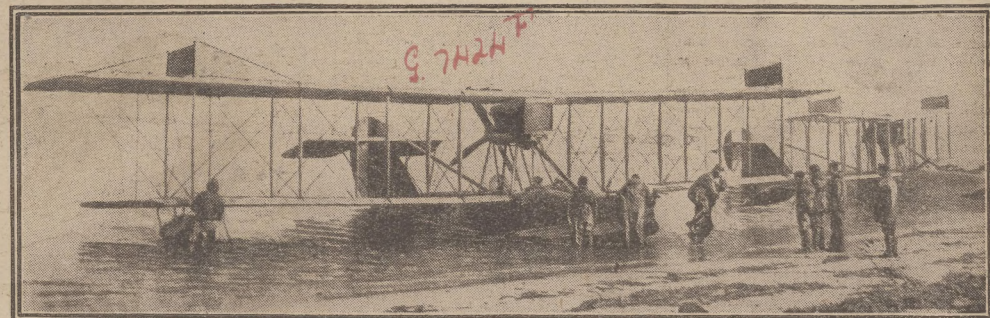


BARONET DEAD.—Sir John Jardine, Bart., K.C.I.E., who has died. He spent 33 years in India, where he did splendid work.

LEADING PART IN REVUE.



Miss Winnie Melville, who is playing Miss Shirley Kellogg's part in "Joy Bells," the revue at the London Hippodrome. She is seen with her French bulldog.



A TRANSATLANTIC FLYING BOAT?—This great craft, constructed at the Naval Air Station at Rockaway, U.S.A., may fly the Atlantic. It carried a large number of passengers on its initial trip.



SIDE-CAR TAXI.—This public conveyance, which carries two passengers, fulfils the requirements of Scotland Yard. The suggested charge is 6d. a mile.



GALLIPOLI DAY AT BRISTOL.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was Commander-in-Chief and Inspector-General of Overseas Forces, signing the roll in the Art Gallery.

G. R.

REMOVAL OF CONTROLS.

The following Control Orders have already been cancelled or suspended—

Subject.	Short Title of Order.
Acetic Acid.	Acetic Acid Order, 1917.
Acetate of Lime (grey).	Acetate of Lime (grey) Order, 1917.
Acetone.	Acetone Order, 1917.
Aero Engines.	Aero Engines (Experimental) Order, 1917.
Aeropropellers.	Aeropropellers (Experimental) Order, 1917.
Agricultural and Dairy Machinery and Implements.	Agricultural and Dairy Machinery and Implements (Sale) Order, 1917.
Aluminium and its Alloys.	Aluminium Order, 1916.
Ammonia and Ammoniacal Products.	Ammonia Order, 1917.
Anchor and Chain Cable.	Anchor and Chain Cable Order, 1917.
Ball Bearings.	Ball Bearings Order, 1917.
Balls and Sheep Pelts.	Balls and Sheep Pelts Order, 1917.
Bismuth.	Bismuth (Amendment) Order, 1917.
Boilers.	Boilers (Returns) Order, 1917.
Boots (Women's).	Boots (Women's) Order, 1917.
Brass and Copper.	Brass and Copper (Returns) Order, 1916.
Brass Swarf.	Brass Swarf and Scrap (Control) Order, 1917.
Bricks (Building).	Building Bricks (Control) Order, 1917.
Bung Out and Goldbeater Skin.	Bung Out and Goldbeater Skin Order, 1917.
Calcium Carbide.	Calcium Carbide Order, 1917.
Cape Sheepskins.	Cape Sheepskins (Control) Order, 1918.
Cement.	Cement Order, 1917.
Chlorine and Chlorine Compound.	Chlorine and Chlorine Compound Order, 1918.
Chromite Ore.	Chromite Ore Order, 1917.
Chromometers (Returns only).	Chromometers (Returns only) Order, 1917.
Coal Tar.	Coal Tar Order, 1917.
Coal Tar or Coke Oven By-products.	Coal Tar or Coke Oven By-products (Returns) Order, 1917.
Colonial Feltmongers.	The Wool (Colonial Feltmongers) Order, 1918.
Copper.	Copper (Sale or Purchase) Order, 1916.
Copper Sulphate.	Copper Sulphate Order, 1917.
Cotton.	Raw Cotton Order, 1917.
Cotton Cuttings.	Cotton (Restriction of Output) Order, 1918.
Cotton Duck and Canvas.	Cotton Cuttings (Control) Order, 1917.
Cotton Duck and Canvas.	Cotton Duck and Canvas (Sale Restriction) Order, 1918.
Cotton, Sea Island.	Sea Island Cotton Order, 1918.
Cotton Yarns (Returns only).	Order dated August 23, 1917.
Crane.	Crane Order, 1916.
Crude Benzol.	Benzol and Naphtha Order, 1917.
Naphtha and Light Oils.	Cupro Nickel Scrap (Dealings) Order, 1917.
Cupro Nickel Scrap.	Converter, Plant Control Order, 1918.
Electric Converter Plant.	Electricity (Restriction of New Supply) Order, 1918.
Electricity Supply.	Small Tools Order, 1918.
Engineers and Machinists' Small Tools.	The Feltmongers (Great Britain) Order, 1917.
Feltmongers.	The Feltmongers (Ireland) Order, 1917.
Flax.	Flax (Restriction of Consumption) No. 3, Order, 1918.
Flax, Hemp, and Jute.	Flax, Hemp and Jute Order, 1917.
Flax, Imported.	The Imported Flax (Dealings) Order, 1918.
do.	The Imported Flax (Dealings) Amendment Order, 1918.
Flax Yarns.	Flax Yarns (Shipment from Ireland) Order, 1918.
do.	Flax Yarns (Shipment from Ireland) Amendment Order, 1918.
Flax and Tow, Russian.	The Russian Flax and Tow Order, No. 1, 1918.
Flax and Tow, Russian.	The Russian Flax and Tow (Insurance) Permit, 1918.
do.	The Russian Flax and Tow (Control) Order, 1917.
Gas and Electricity.	Lighting, Heating, and Power Order, 1918.
Gasworks Retort Carbon.	Gasworks Retort Carbon, etc., Control Order, 1918.
Pitch Coke.	Goatskins (Prices) Order, 1918.
Goatskins, Prices.	Raw Goatskins (Requisition) Notice, 1918.
do. Raw.	New Zealand Hemp (Maximum Prices) Order, No. 2, 1918.
Hemp, New Zealand.	Manilla Hemp Order, 1917.
Hemp, Manilla.	British Hides (Dealings) Order, 1917.
Hides, British.	British Hides (Dealings) (Amendment) Order, 1917.
do.	Imported Hides (Control) Notice, 1916.
Hides, Imported.	Imported Hides (Dealings) Order, 1916.
do.	Purchase of Hides (Amendment) Order, 1917.
Hides, Purchase of.	Hides (Restriction of Tanning) Order, 1918.
Hides, Tanning.	Horse Orders (Nos. 1, 2) 1918.
Horses.	Horse Rationing (No. 2) Order, 1918.
Hosiery.	Hosiery (Restriction of Manufacture) Order, 1918.
Hydrogen.	Hydrogen Order, 1918.
Jute.	Jute (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918.
Lamb Skins, British.	British Lamb Skins Order, 1917.
Lead.	Lead Order, 1917.
	Lead Control Amendment Order, 1918.
	Type Metal (Returns) Order, 1918.
	Lead (Amendment) Order, 1918.

Subject.

Leather Shipment.

do.

Leather (Sale) Sale.

do.

Lorries and Trailers, Steam-driven Highway.

Magnesium.

Marine Box Chronometers.

Matches.

Motor Engines.

Naphtha, Crude Solvent.

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Short Title of Order.

Rough Dried Leather Order, 1918.

Leather (Shipment to or from Ireland) Order, 1918.

Leather (Shipment to or from Ireland) Amendment Order, 1918.

Sole Leather (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1918.

Sole Leather (Conditions of Sale) Amendment Order, 1919.

Lorries and Trailers (Returns) Order, 1917.

Magnesium Order, 1917.

Marine Box Chronometers Order, 1917.

Matches Order, 1917.

Motor Engines (Nos. 1 and 2) Order, 1917.

Motor Engines and Vehicles Order, 1917.

Naphtha Order, 1917.

Oil Order, 1917.

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Subject.

Australasian Wool.

Sale of Australasian Wool.

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Sale of Wool.

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Greasy Crossbred Australasian Wool.

Merino Tops.

Merino Tops (Returns).

The Wool (Offshoots) Order, 1917.

The Wool (Offshoots) No. 2 Order, 1917.

The Worsteds and Hosiery (Laps and Waste) Notice, 1917.

Wool (Offshoots) No. 2 Order, 1918.

Woolen and Felt Machinery Order, 1918.

Wool Nails.

Wool Consumption (restriction of) Order, 1917.

Crossbred Tops Order, 1917.

Crossbred Tops (Amendment) Order, 1917.

Wool and Tops (Dealings) Order, 1917.

Wool and Tops (Dealings) Amendment Order, 1917.

Crossbred or Merino Wool Order, 1917.

Merino Tops (Delivery) Order, 1917.

Imported Wool Order, 1917.

British and Irish Wool 1916 clip.

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Woolen and Worsted.

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1916 and Earlier Wool Clips.

Census of 1916 Wool Clips.

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New picture of Miss Sylvia Oakley Evans, who will be collecting for "Baby Week."



Mrs. Handford, daughter of the Bishop of Downe, and wife of Major Handford R.H.A.

TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

Housing in London.

The London County Council has made the surprising discovery that under the new Housing Bill London will receive no assistance from the State for its housing schemes. Indignation has been aroused, and all parties in the Council are combining with the London members of Parliament to make representations to the Government.

Hope Deferred.

A friend has been asking why only one railway company has had the courage to print the revised fare with the 50 per cent. increase on its tickets. The answer is simple. The public is to be given the impression that the increase is only temporary. But is it?

Optimism.

People who are supposed to know think unemployment is close to its apex; that the time is certainly near at hand when the turn-over from war to peace industry should increase in speed; and that therefore more people will be employed.

Badgering the Labour Minister.

All departments get attacked in turn by the House of Commons, and that Sir Robert Horne is for a rough passage over the out-of-work dole is to be expected. Yet he cannot find work for all the unemployed—that is the business of the Minister of Reconstruction, and the office is vacant.

Duke and Polo.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh are again in London. I hear that they will remain here for some time. The Duke's friends must be pleasantly surprised to know he is well enough to take up polo again after long enforced absence from the game.



Duchess of Roxburgh.

Wounded.

Early in the war the Duke was wounded fighting with his Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He had before fought in South Africa, and has the medals to show.

The People's League.

I hear that there will be a big demonstration of the People's League at the Albert Hall on May 10. Mr. Horatio Bottomley will be the principal speaker, so a great gathering is assured.

"F.E.'s" Arrival.

When the Lord Chancellor was speaking at Birkenhead yesterday, I wonder if he remembered his debut as a barrister in a case at Liverpool. One who was there told me that while the older counsel engaged in the case went to the court on foot or in cabs, "F. E." the juniorest junior, dashed up in a carriage and pair!

Exemptions.

I hear that it is from the National Union of Railwaymen that there first came the suggestion that incomes under £260 a year should be exempt from income-tax. I do not think that there is the slightest chance of Mr. Chamberlain accepting the suggestion.

Guardsmen's Wedding.

At the Guards' Chapel yesterday I saw Captain Allan Adair, son of Sir Shafto Adair, married to Princess Mary's friend, Miss Enid Dudley Ward. Everyone admired the bride's shimmering sequin and silver gown, and her attendants made a most picturesque group.

Floral.

I had a look yesterday at some of the flowers for Miss Asquith's wedding. Deep purple and plum-colour orchids, I understand, will be made into sheaves for the bridesmaids' bouquets. Miss Asquith will carry a bouquet of white Alexandra orchids, which is one of her wedding gifts. The church is to be decorated with azaleas in all the colours of the rainbow.

Croxton's Habit.

I was talking about the brilliant success of the Printers' matinee at the Coliseum to Mr. Arthur Croxton, and thought he seemed rather inclined to take these things for granted. Then a friend whispered to me that Mr. Croxton had been directly associated with 180 of these events since war started. No wonder nothing surprises him now.

A Benedict.

Sporting and military men will join in their congratulations to Captain McEnroy on his marriage. Prior to 1914 he fought for a Lonsdale belt at the "National," and in the war he won a commission, a D.S.O. and an M.C.

'Varsity Tennis.

It is good news that the 'Varsity lawn tennis match will be played again this year for the first time since 1914. It will not be long before a full Blue is given for tennis, and Cambridge are likely to take the initiative.

He Wanted "Father."

Before Sir Frank Brangwyn—the new R.A.—grew a beard he had a singularly youthful appearance. So much so that a journalist sent to interview him talked to him for some time and then inquired when his distinguished father was likely to come in.

Bragging Matches.

Yesterday London was full of people who were each trying to outdo the other with awful stories of the great snowstorm. But the most incredible tale I heard was that of a man who actually got a taxi-driver to take him in the height of the gale from Fleet-street to Sloane-square Station! And it was true.

An Army Sportsman.

Major H. L. Fleming, who has been showing splendid form in the B.C.C. Amateur Championship, was an exceptionally fine all-round athlete in his younger days. Among many other distinctions, he held the world's schoolboy record for "throwing the cricket-ball."

Great Derby Day Ball.

I learned yesterday that the Savage Club has planned to give a costume ball at the Royal Albert Hall on Derby Day, June 4. The date is auspicious, and I surmise that the famous literary and artistic club of Adelphi-terrace will provide many novelties.

CAN MUSIC BE SELF-TAUGHT? CAN YOU DRIVE A MOTOR-CAR?

Many readers must have wished they could play some musical instrument, but have been deterred from learning by the expense and inconvenience of taking lessons from a 'music master.'

The publication of the Musical Educator will come as a boon, for it contains in compact and interesting form a complete musical education. It is written by the greatest authorities, including:—

PADEREWSKI.—"The Best Way to Study the Piano."

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CARUSO.—"The Cultivation of the Voice."

CLARA BUTT.—"How to Sing a Song."

MADAME MARCHESI.—"The Teaching of Singing."

JOHN DUNN.—"On Playing the Violin."

SIR F. H. COWEN.—"The Art of Conducting."

EDWIN H. LEMARE.—"The Art of Organ Playing."

Every branch of Musical Culture is dealt with by an expert.

Course of Voice Training, Singing and Solfege. Course on the Piano. Course on the Violin. Course on Harmonium and American Organ. Course on the Organ. Lessons on Scientific Basis of Music. Lessons on Rudiments of Music. Course on Harmony and Counterpoint. Counterpoint. Lessons in Canon and Fugue. Lessons in Musical Forms. Musical Analysis and Composition. Dictionary of Musical Terms. Articles on the Instruments used in Orchestras and in Military Bands. Articles on Children's Music and Musical Drill. Article on Choir Training and Conducting. Article on Congregational Music. Article on Musical Degrees and Education.

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The Caxton Publishing Co., Ltd., 77, Surrey-street, London, W.C.2.

Please send me, free of charge, Detailed Illustrated Booklet of "The Musical Educator."

Name (Send this form or a postcard.)

Address

"Judith" Music.

One of the most novel features in "Judith," the new Kingsway production, will be Mr. Granville Bantock's music. It is scored for an unusual orchestra, and founded largely on traditional Hebrew melodies. I hear that Mr. Howard Carr has been released from the Empire to conduct during the first week.

A Personal Appeal.

A correspondent writes: "Will some kind lady or gentleman please employ me (very deserving case) making muzzles. The present rate of wages thereon works out, I am informed, at over £1,000 a year."

On the Beach.

Dramatic authors seek inspiration in different places. I believe that Sir Arthur Pinero used to like hotels in which to polish up his phrases; and other dramatists retired to some country cottage or bungalow. Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, whom here you see, wrote the libretto of "Monsieur Beaucaire" on the beach at Birching-ton-on-Sea.



Mr. F. Lonsdale.

Lyrics.

Mr. Adrian Ross has been writing lyrics for goodness knows how long. When he was a fellow at Cambridge a severe neuralgia led him to seek distraction in writing an operetta. This was his first work, and led to many engagements as lyricist.

Army Bowling.

It is pleasing to learn that the R.A.F. will be well represented at Henley. Thanks largely to the energy of Colonel Pattison, the flying men hope to be represented in every open event. Meanwhile, some people wish to know what the Army is doing.

Attempting Record.

If Gallopier Light wins the City and Suburban in the Rothschild blue and yellow he will break an Epsom record for weight-carrying. No three-year-old won the race with 7st. 4lb. THE RAMBLER.

An Indispensable Work for Every Owner, Driver or Chauffeur.

The Book of the Motor-Car is the first really comprehensive work on motor-cars, motor-cycles, and cycle-cars ever published.

The Book is full of invaluable information on all problems of driving and repairing a car, instructions being given for all possible difficulties in language that can be understood by the most unmechanical mind. The following are a few of the subjects dealt with:—

Cylinders, valves of all kinds, different types of engines, carburettors, ignition, silencers, gears and clutches, radiators, cooling systems, brakes, lubrication, lighting systems, artillery and wire wheels, tyres, fuels and how to use them, tools, and repair appliances, etc., etc.

CYCLE-CARS AND MOTOR-CYCLES.

The work pays full attention to motor-cycles and cycle-cars, full details and instructions being given for all those points wherein they must be treated differently from the more powerful motor-car. It is profusely illustrated with full-page plates, drawing, plan section and elevation, diagrams and photographs, as well as a series of sectional movable models in colour showing in detail the actual working parts of the car.

Mr. Charles Jarrott writes:

"I think the Book of the Motor-Car invaluable. As a book of reference it will be of great value to me, and everyone who is keenly interested in his car should have a copy."

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Address



Mrs. Currie, wife of Gen. Currie, now commanding at Borneo.



Miss Ivy Shilling, one of the principal dancers at the Empire.

Graham is the idol of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Lauder has done much good propaganda work during his world-tours, and is noted for his cavity carriage and his flowing moustache.

A Proprietor.

After Sir Alfred Butt, Sir Oswald Stoll! The efforts of Mr. Stoll to raise the tone of the variety stage have been unceasing, and his engagements of the best "legitimate" actors and actresses in short plays have been characterised by a high regard for the artistic.

SLIP OF A GIRL

By SIDNEY WARWICK.

PEOPLE IN THE STORY.

PETER LATHOM, a young artist who is very much in love with Patricia Chance.
PATRICIA CHANCE, an actress on a holiday, who likewise is very much in love with Peter.
JOAN HARWOOD, thirty-six, and a story writer, Patricia's friend and confidante.
TOM LATHOM, Peter's brother. He is a business man, and quite out of sympathy with Peter.

DEADLOCK.

THE frown on the older man's face deepened. His chin seemed to stand out still more aggressively.

Peter had spoken with a quiet restraint, but he words themselves, the look in his face as he set his father's angry eyes, hinted at a dogged determination that matched James Lathom's own.

Only once before had Peter, easy-going and good-humoured as he was, asserted himself in defiance of the family wishes. They had tried to laugh him out of his desire to take up painting; they had tried to bully him out of it, but Patricia had diffused the ridicule or blushes like, and had not given an inch of ground.

And James Lathom suddenly remembered that. Perhaps it was Peter's face now that reminded him. There was just the same expression on it now as when that former battle had been fought out.

Well, James Lathom told himself, he had weakly given way on that occasion, but he had not intended to weaken on this. . . . Of letting his son make a fool of himself and marry a girl he knew what girl from off the stage. It was nothing short of his duty as a father to nip this folly in the bud. No good could come from such a marriage.

Whilst these thoughts were running through an angry man's mind Mrs. Lathom had broken in.

"Peter, that's no way to speak to your father!" she cried sharply. "He knows best what's good for you."

That was the stock argument in the Lathom household. Peter remembered it had been used as an argument why he should not go in for painting.

His stepmother went on querulously: "And another thing, Peter. You know, of course, that we have always hoped you and Louise would some day marry. Indeed, it had been almost an understood thing. It would be the most suitable match. But it is expecting too much, no doubt, for you to think of your people's wishes—or to trouble very much if you break poor Louise's heart."

Peter wanted to laugh, as he thought of Louise's candour in the taxi. If only he could have told them what he knew!

"You can't tell your mother Louise would ever break her heart about me! Why assume she has even set her young affections on me? She's never let me see it, anyway," he added, with a laugh.

Mrs. Lathom's thin lips were tightly compressed.

"I am sorry to observe that you still have that habit of flippancy, Peter, that I have always deplored. Of course, she would not be so unkindly as to give any sign of her esteem. But I know, Peter," Mrs. Lathom said sententiously, as one to whom the most guarded secrets of the heart are like an open book.

Besides, Louise knows that her people would wish such a match. She is a good, dutiful girl, who realises that her parents are the best judges of her happiness."

If only he could have brought Albert Ridgway into the argument!

"But about this Miss Chance?" said his father again.

"Look here, dad," said Peter, trying to speak conciliatingly, "apparently all you have against Miss Chance is that she has been on the stage—is capable of earning her own living."

James Lathom laughed unpleasantly. He was in a thoroughly bad temper, and angry men are seldom reasonable.

"A fact which, no doubt, gives her a better idea of the value of money than you, who have never had the need to earn it," he said—"which is just my point. No doubt this astute young lady thinks she has done an uncommonly good thing for herself in capturing the affections of a wealthy man's son."

"And my point is that you have no shred of proof that that fact influenced her at all," cried Peter with rising heat. "To anyone who knows her, as I do, the mere thought's absurd—as well as being an insult to the woman I care for."

"Heroes are all very well, but strange as it may seem to you, even pretty girls have an eye to the main chance like other people. Only they're not such fools as to advertise the unromantic fact," retorted his father. Only Peter Lathom, son of a wealthy man, able to occupy his time dabbling in painting, and Peter Lathom thrown on his own resources, dependent on what he can earn—well, I fancy this young lady would be the first to realise that they would be two very different people!"

He paused, to let the point sink in. Then—"How would she come out of the test, I wonder, if she had it put to her plainly that if you persist in this folly in flat defiance of my wishes I should cut off supplies, leave you to earn your living as best you could?"

Yes, how would she come out of a test like that?" said Tom, pointing an impressive finger at this monumentally foolish younger brother of his.

"Yes, money talks," added Richard, who was in his element when a proposition was reduced to a business level.

"Love in a cottage sounds romantic enough—a distance—" began Mrs. Lathom sententiously.

"But you have to pay rent even for a cottage," put in Tom, with the air of one who has said rather a clever thing. "And if your allowance is cut off, you'll be in a bad way."

"Oh, I should still endeavour, having the battered remains of a conscience, to earn the money to pay it," Peter said. And if you don't mind very badly, Tom, I wish you wouldn't say any more of that kind of thing."

It proves nothing, and makes you look rather comic than otherwise."

Tom reddened; but his hand dropped.

"Look here, this would be facetiousness is quite out of place," cried his father angrily, the veins on his bull-neck swelling. "Earn money! And pray how much money have you earned in your life?" he demanded. "And what prospect have you of ever earning any?"

"By your painting?"

A little thrill of satisfaction coursed through Peter. It was rather a great moment to be able to say in the most casual, offhand way—

"Oh, I have begun to earn money by my work."

The four stared at him in momentary silence. Sheer amazement was the predominant expression in their faces. Not one of them showed the faintest sign of dawning sympathy or pleasure at his news. But then, of course, the family had always ridiculed the idea of a "poor Peter" ever making a penny by his work—and to be proved a mistaken prophet is wounding to one's self-esteem.

Only the fact that his people seemed inclined to be sorry rather than glad at his news made Peter's heart a little.

"Oh, how?" he asked.

"I've just had a commission to do six drawings for a leading magazine. And Peter has a magazine in mind which he was to illustrate Joan's story. I have reasonable hope of getting more of this kind of work. And there's quite a big field. Again there was a pause."

But that, of course, is no reason why we should be expected to give our approval and sanction to your marrying a girl on the stage, about whom you know less than nothing," cried his father. "And you know my views about the stage."

Peter did not tell them that he had little doubt Pat came of people socially superior to the Lathoms. The fact that Hugh Damer's father, Sir Eric Damer, wanted his son and Pat to marry was evidence, like the family arrangement that he and Louise were to pair off together, was pretty convincing testimony to that probability.

Only of course he could not speak of Pat's private affairs.

You mean that my personal inclinations and happiness ought not to count in the matter, though it is a matter that affects me primarily," said Peter, but that, because you happen to have a prejudice against the stage, I am not to be allowed to marry Miss Chance . . . at least, with your sanction?"

He paused, to add deliberately: "I want your approval, of course—only I may as well say outright that I fully mean to marry her."

It was the greatest mistake to argue with James Lathom after a heavy dinner: it was a mistake to argue with him at any time if it could be avoided. Opposition always infuriated the dogmatic man. He broke out furiously: "I can't, I suppose, stop you if you're bent on making a fool of yourself—but I can tell you this: you needn't bring to this house any adventures from the stage and expect me to receive her as my daughter-in-law!"

If Tom or Richard had used the word adventures in reference to Pat, Peter would have probably knocked him down on the spot.

He had a sudden almost resistless impulse to walk out of the house there and then without another word. He had gone quite white. He could not have spoken.

Then, and perhaps it suddenly struck James Lathom in the midst of his fury that he had gone too far. He added quickly:

"Look here, Peter, I'm the most reasonable of men, and I want to talk this out quietly and reasonably."

Just then the front door bell rang.

TOM HAS A PLAN.

TOM crept to the window like a stage-conspirator, peeped cautiously out, and announced in a sepulchral whisper:

The Roaches."

The Roaches were family friends. Almost immediately a servant announced these callers. Peter had the feeling that they had arrived just in time to prevent him from having a final break with his people, in the indignation that he had swayed over him.

He shook hands with the Roaches—father, mother, daughter. And he noticed that his stepmother was looking at him a shade apprehensively. . . . and happening to catch a glimpse of his face in a mirror just then, he was not surprised. His face looked so white and set; he was quivering with indignation still.

Fortunately the Roaches seemed to notice nothing. They were pleasant enough people, if a little over-dressed perhaps, and a shade too assertive; they exhaled prosperity—as all the Lathoms' friends did. And, incidentally, Miss Roach regarded rather more than an exacting task would have permitted.

"We heard from Mr. Richard that you were over for the week-end, Peter," said Mrs. Roach, to whom prosperity had come rather late in life, when it had been too late for her to remember every aspirate. "So we popped in to see you, and to ask if you and your pa and ma would come in for a bit of dinner with us to-morrow night."

"That's awfully nice of you," said Peter, "only I ought to be getting back to Heatherest to-morrow—"

"Oh, nonsense, Peter!" broke in his step-mother, sharply. "There's no need for you to hurry back like that. Of course you'll stay. Thank you very much, Mrs. Roach. I can assure you we shall be delighted."

And the decision was taken out of Peter's hands.

He had hoped to go back to Pat to-morrow. Pat would be looking for his telegram, telling her by what train he would come . . . and now, instead of that long evening he had planned to spend with her, he was booked for a stupid dinner-party and doomsday listening after dinner to Miss Roach singing languishing songs—a trifle flat. It was too bad.

"And 'ow does the painting get on, Peter?" asked Mrs. Roach, who was a kind, motherly soul and liked Peter.

"Oh, I'm still pegging hard at it," he said. "Rather nice country down there where I'm staying—full of bits that paint well, you know."

He was about to change the subject when Tom chimed in—

"Peter's just accepted a rather important commission to do a special series of drawings for what I may call our leading English magazine," he said, impressively.

"Are you, really now, Peter! Well, I am glad. We shall be 'aving you a celebrity soon.' It was the first bit of genuine sympathetic interest he had heard expressed in his work in this house, and it warmed Peter's heart to kindly Mrs. Roach.

But Tom's remark had left him gasping. They had fought against his being an artist, they had poured ridicule on his abilities—and yet he had poured the slightest bit of success Tom couldn't resist bragging about it to outsiders.

"We are a rum crew, we Lathoms!" Peter said to himself.

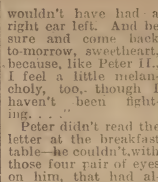
Other friends of the family, rather to Peter's relief, dropped in later and stayed to supper, thereby heading off any further discussion about his engagement and Pat. Almost as soon as the visitors had departed, he pleaded tiredness and slipped off to bed.

The morning post brought Peter an unlooked-for surprise in the shape of a letter from Patricia . . . a dear, delightful, tender letter, just the sort of letter that Pat wrote.

It seems rather odd to be posting a letter to you, Peter, didn't you in the dragon's mouth, but for the first time in the village post," Pat wrote in the course of it. "But I thought you'd like to find this waiting for you on the breakfast table just to remind you, if you're in doubt of forgetting—that there's a certain someone in Heatherest who's feeling 'dreadful' lonely without you. Peter II. sends his love—his rather a melancholy Peter II. to-day, because he had a fight in the village this morning, and I think if Joan and I hadn't intervened he would have been a bit worse."

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Do not miss to-morrow's instalment of this fascinating story.



Patricia Chance.

Peter didn't read the letter at the breakfast table—he couldn't, with those four pair of eyes on him, that had already, as he knew, taken stock of the Heatherest postmark. He had promptly pocketed the letter, to be read in solitude after breakfast.

Rather to his surprise Pat was not mentioned that morning. The general attitude of the family was not cordial; he was allowed to feel that he was the object of their disapproval. But Peter could bear up under that with fortitude.

He did not know that after he had gone to bed last night a family council had been held on the subject and a decision arrived at.

"I shouldn't argue any more with Peter, dad," Tom had said. "In his present mood open opposition will only make him more set on his folly. Of course, we can't have him bringing an actress into the family, but we've got to be a bit diplomatic. Now, I've got a plan."

And Tom there and then had propounded his plan. It was listened to with approval by the others.

"I think it should do the trick—bring the young ass to his senses," Tom added complacently; and his father nodded. "And not another word on the subject to Peter, of course, until the moment's come to fire our mine."

Father and elder sons motored off to business after breakfast. Peter wired to Pat, telling her the train by which he proposed to return on the following day, and wondered why the attack of yesterday had not been followed up.

In consequence of the respite he was quite cheerful at the rather tedious dinner-party that night. He turned over Miss Roach's music whilst she sang passionate songs (a trifle flat) and rolled her eyes at him, and went back to Lexington Gardens feeling that his week-end hadn't been as bad as he had expected.

His engagement was not referred to again when on the next morning he said good-bye and jumped into the taxicab that was to take him on the first stage of his journey back to Pat.

Perhaps Peter wouldn't have felt so grateful for this forbearance had he known what brother Tom had up his sleeve.

Do not miss to-morrow's instalment of this fascinating story.

A Story every woman in the land will soon be talking about.

START IT in this week's
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Antexema is what you want

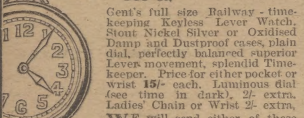
It is the one thing certain to cure you. You will gain relief the moment you use it, and a quick and permanent cure assuredly follows. What is your skin illness? Is it eczema? Are you troubled with face spots, blotches, or blackheads? Are you tormented by incessant irritation, an ugly rash, or a bad leg that makes your life a misery? Is your child suffering from some skin ailment? Antexema works wonders in such cases. Prove the value of Antexema at 1/3 and 1/6, or post free 1/6 and 1/3, from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.1. Also throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa and Europe.

Start your cure at once

All chemists and stores, also Boots', Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Lewis and Burrows', Taylor's Drug Co., Parkes, and Timothy White's supply Antexema at 1/3 and 1/6, or post free 1/6 and 1/3, from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.1. Also throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa and Europe.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES

Delivered on First Payment of **2/-** Watch whilst paying for it.



Gent's full size Railway time-keeping Keyless Lever Watch, Stout Nickel Silver or Oxidized, Damp and Dustproof cases, plain dial, perfectly balanced superior Lever movement, splendid time-keeper. Price for either pocket or wrist 15/- each. Luminous dial (see time in dark) 2/- extra. Ladies' Chain or Wrist 2/- extra. WE will send either of these watches on receipt of P.O. for 2/- After receiving Watch, you send us a further 2/- and promise to pay the remaining 11/- by weekly or monthly instalments. For cash with order enclose 11/- only. 5 years warranty given with every watch.

To avoid disappointment send 2/- and 6d. extra for postage at once. No unpleasant inquiries. All orders executed in rotation.

THE LEVER WATCH CO., Ltd.
(Incl. 2/-)
42a, Stockwell Green, London, S.W.3.

RECIPE TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.

A Well-Known Hairdresser Tells How to Make a Remedy for Grey Hair.

Mr. Frank Harbaugh, who has been a hairdresser for more than forty years, recently made the following statement:—"Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken grey hair, and make it soft and glossy. To a half-pint of water add 1 ounce bay rum and a small box of Orlex Compound. These ingredients can be bought at any chemist's at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a grey-haired person look twenty years younger. This is not a dye, it does not colour the most delicate scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off." (Adv.)

HAIRS ON THE FACE

Let HAIREMOVINE instantly remove, and permanently cure, all traces of objectionable hair growth, killing the roots of same from the face, neck, arms, without pain or injury to the most delicate skin. It has 18 years record of wonderful success. Thousands of un-objectionable testimonials. Outfit 3/- post free, in plain Pack. P.M. for Booklet, medical certificate, and P.M. for Booklet, medical certificate, Acocis Green, Birmingham.

Mr. Oswald Stoll in the Honours List.

WAR SERVICE AWARDS.

The other baronets in the Honours list are as follows:

- Mr. J. S. Fletcher, M.P. for Hampshire, 1905-18.
- Mr. William Garthwaite, for developing relations between Canada and France, and inaugurating direct line of shipping between these countries.
- Mr. Charles Greenway, chairman and managing director of Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd.
- Captain Sir Charles E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., R.N.V.R., for his intemperate services with the history of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Valuable service on the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board.
- Sir Henry F. Hibbert, chairman of Lancashire Education Committee from its inception.
- Mr. Edward Hulton, newspaper proprietor.
- Mr. Ernest Jardine, M.P. for East Somerset, 1910-18.
- Mr. Frederick J. Jones, Three times president of Mining Association of Great Britain.
- Mr. Thomas P. Latham, deputy chairman of Court-aids, Limited. Services to the Ministry of Pensions.
- Mr. William T. Madge, managing director of the People, Limited, formerly manager of the Globe, with which he was connected for two years.
- Mr. James Marr, C.B.E., member of shipping Controller's Advisory Committee and of the Shipbuilding Council.
- Mr. John T. Middlemore, M.P. for North Birmingham, 1898-1919. Generous supporter of Birmingham, and Galleries of the Children's Emigration Homes for the Training of Destitute Children in Agriculture in Canada.
- Dr. Norman Moore, president of the Royal College of Physicians.
- Sir John D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P., Under Secretary to Madras Government, Civil and Sessions Judge, Deputy Registrar, additional member of Governor-General's Council, 1895-97 and 1898-1900.
- Mr. George Rhodes, Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire, and county magistrate for twenty-one years.
- Mr. George Augustus Sutton, Director of Publicity, National War Bonds Campaign, 1917, for which he raised more than £1,000,000,000.
- Sir William J. Thomas, J.P., Public and local services, more particularly in connection with the Welsh University.
- Mr. Samuel J. Waring, High Sheriff of Denbighshire.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (MEMBERS) (2).

- Mr. Walter T. Layton, C.B.E., member of Munitions Council. Represented Ministry of Munitions on the Milner Mission to Rome.
- Mr. Balfour Mission to the U.S.A. in the same year.

HONOURS LIST IN BRIEF.

- Viscounts Two.
- Barons Four.
- Privy Counsellors (Irish) One.
- Baronets Twenty-three.
- Companions of Honour Two.
- K.C.B. One.
- Knights Fifty.

Sir Thomas Royston, Bart., vice-chairman of the Cunard Company. Has twice acted as chief representative of the Ministry of Shipping in America.

K.C.B. (1).
Mr. Robert F. Dunnell, secretary and solicitor of the North-Eastern Railway. Has rendered valuable public service to the Admiralty and also at the Demobilisation Department.

KNIGHTS (50).
Mr. Thomas W. Allen, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Deputy-chairman of the Consumers' Council of the Ministry of Food.

Mr. Charles Barrie, J.P., D.L., ex-Lord Provost of Dundee.

Alderman George Bean, joint manager of the National Projectile Factory at Dudley. Chairman of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital. Governor of the Dudley Guest Hospital. Trustee for the past thirteen years of the R.U. Dudley's Homes for the poor of Dudley.

Mr. Lewis Board, town clerk of Blackburn and member of the executive committee of the Medical Corporations' Association.

Mr. Reginald T. Blomfield, R.A., past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Officer of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Author of valuable works on architecture.

Mr. George M. Chamberlain, J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant for County of Norfolk. Lord Mayor of Norwich, 1916-17. President of Norwich Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. John Cooze-Adams, secretary of the Pull Mail Gazette for over twenty years. Original member of the Civil Liberties Committee Advisory Board. Founder and joint hon. treasurer of the Belgian Lawyers' Relief Fund.

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Mr. Arthur L. Dickinson, M.A., F.C.A. Has rendered valuable public service in connection with coal control.

Mr. David Duncan, J.P., for Glamorgan and City of Cardiff. President of Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners.

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Mr. William Glyn-Jones, M.P. for Stepney Division, 1910-18.

Professor I. Gollancz, secretary of British Academy since its foundation.

Mr. John L. Green, editor of the Rural World. Public services as secretary of the Rural League.

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Mr. Henry J. Hall, organiser under Ministry of Munitions of section dealing with production of fertilizers.

FIFTY ONE KNIGHTHOODS.

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How are you going to Invest that Money?

WHEN you are investing money which you cannot afford to lose, do not merely consider what the yield will be. Examine the nature of the security.

Nothing is easier than to cross the danger-line between safe and unsafe investments, and to risk losing the whole of your capital on the chance of gaining a few extra shillings per cent.

Ask yourself whether it is worth your while to buy Stocks and Shares of this speculative character when (including the premium on redemption) you can safely get over 5 1/2 per cent. from War Bonds.

There is no security in the world to-day equal to that which is offered you by the guarantee of the British State; and you have that guarantee when you buy War Bonds.

Give your banker or stockbroker instructions to invest any money you have available in 5 per cent. War Bonds, stating whether you wish for Bonds redeemable in 1924 or in 1929.

NATIONAL War Bonds

Repayment and Interest guaranteed by the State

On sale at all Banks and Money Order Post Offices. You have the choice between 5 per cent. Bonds issued at £100 and repayable in 1924 at £107; or 5 per cent. Bonds issued at £100 and repayable in 1929 at £103; or 4 per cent. (Income Tax Compound) Bonds issued at £101; or 10 per cent. Bonds issued at £100 and repayable in 1929 at £100.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Russians Favoured—Mex. Eagles Strong—A Rowntree Issue.

From Our City Editor.

The City, Monday. Russian securities were the feature in to-day's markets on news from many quarters indicating that the Bolshevik regime is collapsing. Government bonds were all 2 to 3 points up. Siberian mines advanced sharply; Russos 44, Tanayls 24, Irish 1 31-32, Khysim 1 15-16. British Funds steady. War Loan was quoted ex-dividend 85/94.

In Catering shares Aerated Breads well supported 47-16, Spicers and Ponds better 23s. 9d., Lyons dull 54, De Keyzers again higher 7s. Moss Empires strong 61. Autophones bid for 35.

Mexican Eagles rose sharply in Oils on Beecham Trusts £1,250,000 purchase. The Common closed 64, Preference 63-16. Burnetts good 104, Shells steady 84, Erythrana 42, Borneos 36s. 6d., N. Cauc. 28s. 3d., Leaseholds 56s. 6d., all dull.

Rubber shares were inclined to improve, with Lingis feature 27s. 3d. on report that capitalisation of reserves is contemplated. Trusts rather steady. Anglo-Dutch easier 41s. 3d.

Rezendes were feature in Mines 5 5-16, "shop" support giving rise to rumour of good developments. The market believes that the report has been out at seventh level, but no official confirmation obtainable. Globes 30s., Anglo-French 19s., easier, Colombians 53s. 6d., Gold Fields 1 21-32 favoured.

An issue of £500,000 6 per Cent. Preference shares by Rowntree's Cocoa is in preparation.

Daily Mirror

Tuesday, April 29, 1919.

TO-MORROW'S BRIDE.



Miss Elizabeth Asquith (on the left) whose marriage takes place to-morrow, with Miss Copland, one of her bridesmaids. The photograph was taken yesterday.

THE NEW WAY OF GOING OVER THE TOP: R.A.F. RACE.



The Midland area R.A.F. cross-country championship took place at Hauxton, near Cambridge. No. 3 group won with a score of 75 points.



MAJOR'S BATON.—Major Geoffrey Toye, who will conduct to-night's musical concert at the cinema hall. It is the last but one of the season.



FILM ACTRESS.—The Hon. Mrs. Wendham, wife of Captain Doree Wendham and daughter of Lord Lichfield, who will be seen shortly on the screen.



W.R.A.F.S. IN FRANCE.—A snapshot taken after their arrival at camp.—(Official photograph.)



FREEMASONS' SERVICE.—Carrying the volume of sacred law to Birmingham Cathedral for the memorial service for Warwickshire freemasons who fell in the war.



DEAF MUTE WEDDING.—The Rev. F. R. Hersee congratulating Mr. Peck and Miss Brown after their wedding at St. Margaret's. All three are deaf mutes.



FROM PARIS.—A skirt with the new inverted tucks from hem to waist and apron panel. It is worn with a turban hat and strap shoes with ankle.